CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Barton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171- to Rs. 324- nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 201 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

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NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

CAPITAL PAID-UP F. 80,000,000 £6,666,665
RESERVE FUND F. 59,139,249 £4,928,270

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES,

Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Cheribon, Djember, Djocja, Kota Radja, Langsa, Macassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pekalongan, Pontianak, Semarang, Soeraballa, Solo, Teluing Tinggi, (Delhi), Tegal, Telok Betong, Tjilatiap, Welteverden.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN—Kobe.
CHINA.—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest showed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Bombay Office:—Hornby House, Hornby Road.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
26th August	CHINA .. --	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * --	10,911
9th ,, --	PLASSY --	7,393
16th ,, --	MALWA --	10,941
23rd ,, --	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, --	NALDERA * ..	15,825
7th Oct.	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
14th ,, --	MACEDONIA X	11,089
21st ,, --	DELTA -- --	8,097
28th ,, --	CHINA --	7,952

*MOREA, NALDERA } Through steamers from Australia.
X MACEDONIA } Through steamer from China.

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
1st Sept. ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
12th ,, ..	MERKARA ..	8,235
27th Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA

About		
25th Aug. ..	MACEDONIA	
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	
15th ,, ..	SICILIA ..	
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s.s. Nankin.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination.
31st August ..	BANDRA ..	Karachi &P. Gulf.
25th ,, ..	VARELA ..	Buaresh via Karachi.10-30a.m.
28th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi direct.
6th Sept.	"KAROA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED,
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1236.

THE
SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma calling at Galle, Tuticorin, Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
S.S. Jaladuta	3700	30th Aug 1922

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
† Yojia Maru ..	K. Ohno	4,736	6 Aug	23 Aug
Tamba Maru ..	N Wada ..	5,845	16 Aug	23 Aug
† Gyokoh Maru	H. Ogata ..	5,191	26 ,,	Sep.
Akita Maruru ..	Y. Kokoni.	3.817	4 Sept	14 Sep'
Wakasa Maru ..	M. Goto	5.063	11 Sept	20 Sep.
KamakuraMa ..	J. Fujisawa	5.843	27 Sept	

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

H. UYEMURA,
Acting Manager.

Telephone No. 279, 4362.
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

SUB-BRANCHES.
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANCO NATIONAL ULTRAMARINO

(NATIONAL OVERSEAS BANK.)
ESTABLISHED 1864.

Authorised Cap. Esc. 48,000,000 $00—£10,953,000
Paid-up Capital Esc. 24,000,000 $00—£5,328,000
Reserve Fund Esc. 27,200,000 $00—£6,038,400
(At Par Exchange.)

HEAD OFFICE: LISBON.
STATE BANK OF PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

BOMBAY OFFICE: Bombay Club Building, Esplanade Road.

BRANCHES.

LONDON: 27b, Throgmorton Street,
NEW YORK: 91, Liberty Street,
PARIS: 9, Rue de Helder.

BRAZIL.—Rio de Janeiro, Campos, S. Paulo, Santos, Bahia, Pernambucco, Parahyba do Norte Para, Manaos.
PORTUGAL:—Aveiro, Beja Braganca, Castelo Branco, Coimbra, Covilha, Evora, Faro, Figueira, da Foz. Guarda, Guimaraes, Leiria, Olhao, Portalegre, Potimao, Porto, Santarem os Montes Mizeu.
ADJACENT ISLANDS:—Punchal (Madeira). Ponta Delgada, (S. Miguel Acores), Angra do Heroismo (Acores).
WEST AFRICA:—S. Vincente and S Tiago (Cape Vert) Eissau and Bolama (Guinea), Kinshassa (Belgian Congo), S. Thome, Principe, Cabinda, Loanda, Malango, Novo Redondo, Lobito, Benguela, Belmonte (Bihe), Mossamedes. Lubango.
EAST AFRICA:—Lourenco Marques Inhambane, Beira Chinde, Tete, Quelimane, Mocambique, Ibo.
INDIA:—Mormugao and Nova-Goa.
CHINA:—Macau, TIMOR:—Dili.

Over 3,000 Correspondents in all Important Commercial Centres of the World.

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C. de SEABRA,
Acting Manager.

WONDER OF THE WORLD

If your hair is white or grey why feel shy or feel depressed.

I have prepared an oil Muzferi Kulph which will turn your white hair dark natural black at once.

MANY HAVE USED IT

Try once sample box, Re. -9-0, Big bottle, Rs. 3-5-0.
Write:—

HAZRAT MAWLANA HAJI PIR SYED NURSHAH HAMDANI

NURSHAH HAMDANI BUILDING,
Memonwada Road, P. No. 9.
BOMBAY.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-I A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

AGENTS WANTED.

For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
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ASSETS EXCEED.. .. Rs. 1,94,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
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Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

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Managers.

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FIRE.

Lowest possible rates, prompt settlement of losses.

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Liberal and quick payment of claims.

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Complete protection in Emergency.
Please apply to:—

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29, Dadoo Building,
Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5123.

Telegraphic Address:—SUJJANGUD.

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(Incorporated in India 1907)

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents

Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.

*NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT.—PROMPT PAYMENT*

For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager
CALCUTTA.

HEAD OFFICE 6/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA
OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

9, Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 5921.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CABINETS, BRASS ORNAMENTS, OLD CHINA WARE, COTTAGE PIANO, STEEL ENGRAVINGS CABIN))T GRAMOPHONE, BRASS BEDSTEAD, ETC., ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 26th August 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MISTRY & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Lamington Road, Kikabhoy Mansions 3rd floor. above Govindji Vasanji's opp. Grant Road, Tram Terminus, household furniture comprising dining room chairs dining wagon tea tables, drawing room cabinets, sofas easy chairs, jardiniers, carpets brass ornaments, Old Chinaware, solid Brassware, Steel engravings, Cottage Piano, Cabinet, Gramophone, season wood almirahs, crockery etc., etc.

Property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are printed and property is open to view.

SALE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of household furniture by well-known makers, dining table, crockery, glassware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

On SUNDAY, the 27th August 1922 at Cowalia Tank Road, Motiwala Mansions at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture comprising of dining table, dining room chairs, sideboards and dining waggon tea tables, drawing room cabinet, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, jardiniers, writing tables English steel cash Box, silver showcases, ornaments and pictures, hatstand, almirahs, clothes presses, dressing chest of drawers, and marble top washing tables, glassware, crockery ware, platedware, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues will be printed and property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

HYPNOTISM

Personal Magnetism,
With Power,
Nerve Force——
Call it what you will——

Is the intangible power that controls human destiny, It is the key to all business and social success. This power is no special gift of anyone. It is latent in every one. We help you how to display it. By our system, you can learn in a few days at your own home and not only achieve success yourself, but you can influence the mind, health and actions of others to a remarkable degree. For details.

ADDRESS:—
THE LATENT LIGHT CULTURE.
Tinnovelly, S. India. 2130

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

As Saturday, the 26th instant, is a public holiday, there will be no sale of Horses and Carriages on that day.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASES COTTON TROUSERINGS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2416 of 1921 (Pathan vs. Blascheck) and on account and risk of the concerned. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.)

6 cases B.C.H.B. 789 from No. 5573 to 5578, each 50 pieces Cotton Trousering 36 inch, 2040 to 2069 yards each.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF POTT AND UNGLAZED WHITE NEW PRINTING PAPERS, CANVAS, BRASS REEDS, INK AND YARN, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms by order of the Banks and Offices concerned.

1 case Brassware.
100 Bales Pott paper size 11½ by 14½ (31lbs.).
57 Bales unglazed white news printing 27 by 40 (36 lbs.).
80 Bales unglazed white news printing 27 by 40, 29½ by 43 (28 to 34 lbs.).
45 Bales unglazed white news printing 27 by 40, 29½ (28 to 34 lbs.).
52 Bales unglazed white news printing 27 by 40, 22½ by 35, 20, 26 to 34 lbs.
2 Bales canvas each 16 pieces 36 inches about 1152 yards.
1 Case Brass Reeds.
1 Case Bronze blue Press Ink.
11 Cases Cotton Yarn.

By order of N. H. Moos. Esqr. Receiver appointed in suit No. 2561 of 1922 (Magniram Vs. Umedchand) and on account and risk of Messrs. Cowan Bros. Ltd. London in Lequidation.

1 lot enamelled Dishes.
1 lot enamelled Buckets.
1 case artificial flowers and soap cases.
1 lot empty casks and cases.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HYDRAULIC YARN AND CLOTH BALING PRESS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co., and pursuant to the authority given to them under the Decree in Suit No. 1813 of 1922, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction on account and risk of the Hariana Cotton Mills Company, Limited, at their Rooms at No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

One hydraulic yarn and cloth baling press fitted with 14in. dia. by 4ft. 6in. stroke. Table 6ft. by 3ft. 8in., space for goods 6ft. 6in. Ram electro coppered and cast steel cylinder.

One set of four-throw hydraulic pumps fitted with two 1¼in. and two 2in. gunmetal pump barrels, each 4in. stroke, mounted on cast iron tank complete with spur wheel and pinion and fast and loose pulleys.

One hydraulic stop and let-off valve for controlling the pressure between pumps and press fitted to junction on front of pumps.

One hydraulic pressure gauge complete with connecting pipe and nut, lock and key, 30 feet tubing and 2 bends.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and delivery of the goods will be given on payment of the balance within a week at the godown of Messrs. Duncan Stratton and Co. at Frere Road, opposite Connell's Victoria Hotel and where the above is open for inspection of the intending buyers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE STEAMSHIPS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 31st August, 1922, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms at 120, Apollo Street, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. A. M. Jiwanji, the following:—

S. S. "Kilindini" with her tackle apparel and mast length 125'.5, breadth 23'.50, depth 127. gross tonnage 290.16, registered tonnage 128.58.

S S "Lanka" with her tackle apparel and mast length 117', breadth 22.50, depth 12.80, gross tonnage 230.84, registered tonnage 88.28.

S S "Kumarihami" with her tackle apparel and mast length 119.42, breadth 21.90, depth 71.82, gross tonnage 251.77, registered tonnage 135.95.

S S "Sarasvati" with her tackle apparel mast length 112, breadth 21.25, depth 11.75, gross tonnage 201.44 registered tonnage 73.77.

S S "Parvati" with her tackle apparel and mast length 112, breath 21.25, depth 11.75, gross tonnage 205.45. registered tonnage 75.03.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The steamers are now lying in the Bombay, harbour.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocher and Hiralal, Solicitors, for Mr. J. N. Kaka, the mortgagee in possession under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated 2nd May, 1922, and on account and risk of mortgagor Bai Goolbai Dinshawji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SUNDAY, the 17th proximo, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Nos. 107 and 103, Tardeo, opposite Adamji Pirbhoy's Mills, one lot household furniture such as cupboards, bedsteads, iron safe, dining table, chairs, chandeliers, clock and brass, copper and German silver utensils, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 25th August, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
24, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 5469.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PAREL ROAD, OPPOSITE CHINCHPOGLI FIRE BRIGADE AND NEXT TO THE G. I. P. R. BYCULLA GOODS YARD.

Under instructions of Diwalibai widow of Vithaldas Mowji Devchand the administratrix of the estate and effects of Parbhudas Vithaldas and on account and at the risk of Chandulal Chunilal the defaulting Purchaser who failed to complete the sale pursuant to the Consent Order, dated the 6th day of March, 1922, made in the High Court Suit No. 5212 of 1921. Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th day of August, 1922, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage or building standing thereon situate at Parel Road, admeasuring about 585 square yards or thereabouts being part of Collector's Old No. 143, New No. A/1314, New Survey No. 1/3609 and bearing Municipal E. Ward No. 7623, Street No. 16 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property of Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed and others, on or towards the south by a Public passage on or towards the East and West by the property of the said Lalji Morarji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Pherozshaw and Pepa, Attorneys for the said Diwalibai at their office, 76, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNISHED BUNGALOWS KNOWN AS "DOSSA VILLA" & "NOSHIR HOUSE" NEAR AILWAY STATION AT DEOLALI ON ASIK ROAD NEXT TO CORONATION HOTEL.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO will sell by public auction on SUNDAY, the 27th day of August, 1922, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, by order of the Owner the under mentioned valuable Bungalows.

FIRSTLY, The Bungalow known as "Dossa-Villa" with tiled flooring comprising 4 bedrooms with bath rooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and store room surrounded by brick boundary compound measuring 2,000 square yards.

SECONDLY The Bungalow known as Noshir House" comprising 3 bedrooms with bathrooms, sitting room, kitchen, etc.

The above furnished bungalows will be put up for sale in two separate lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan apply to the undersigned at their office in Apollo. Street, Fort, or to the owner at Coronation Hotel, Deolali.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DISPOSAL OF SURPLUS STORES.
AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 25th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of the Controller (sales) at No. 4 Shed, Alexandra Docks:—

2,66,696 lbs. Atta, 58,014 lbs. Dhall.
12,277 lbs. Powa, 11,600 lbs. P. Grams.
2,050 lbs. Chillies, 3,874 lbs. Garlic.
8,641 lbs. Ginger, 1,580 lbs. Turmeric, 727 lbs. Mixed Spices, 40 lbs. Tamarind and 46,812 lbs. Ghee, etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1922.

THE BEST AND SAFEST ANTISEPTIC
IGLODINE
for internal and external use.
Stocked by all the leading Chemists.
Particulars from:—
MADHAV AGENCY,
BOMBAY No. 4.

SITUATIONS VACANT

LARGE ENGINEERING FIRM require the services of an experienced Oxy-Acetylene Welding Expert. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 8471, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A14095

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER. Apply personally to Dr. H. I. MEHTA, L.M. and S., Bhuleshwar.
A R4701

WANTED—BILLIARD MARKER. Apply personally to the SECRETARY, Hindu Merchants Club, Babunath Road, between 6 and 8 p.m.
A R4699

WANTED.—COMMISSION AGENTS to sell best butter on retail basis in Bombay and Suburbs, good remuneration, only side business. Apply with one anna stamp to:—Messrs. S. S. c/o The Rashtriya Hindu Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.
A R4689

WANTED—SUB-AGENTS to sell Petroleum products in Bombay Presidency on commission basis. Those who can deposit cash security need only apply to Seth Atmaram Charandass and Co., 54, Third Bhowiwada Lane, Post Box No. 257, Bombay.
A 14129

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FITTER for Engine, Boiler, Carding and Spinning machinery, Cotton Mill outside Bombay, on salary or contract basis. Apply stating terms to—Box No. 8472, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R14099

SALARY Rs. 109—236 in 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab).

WANTED.—A LADY DOCTOR for Jaya Arogya Hospital, Gwalior. Pay Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 350 with free moderately furnished quarters. Applications with testimonials and references be sent to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior, C. I.
A 74037

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED EMPLOYMENT.—By a European, strong, well-built, outdoor or indoor work. Can correspond, supervise or do any hard job. Please write to Box No. 490, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

UPPER STOREY of a palacious Bunglow at Warden Road, facing sea with beautiful garden. Apply H. A. OOMER, on the premises in the evening.
C R4707

TO SUB-LET—A large, airy, and commodious FLAT in Raghavji Building, Gwalia Tank Road. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply Box No. 8479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4683

WANTED—Tenants for airy and commodious office flat in Bank Street; rent Rs. 250 per month. Apply Box No. 8477, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4680

AVAILABLE—Excellent FURNISHED ROOMS with bath Electricity Everything modern. Good location. Rupees 60 and 50 each. DOCTOR HINMAN, American Specialist, Girgaum Back Road, near Imperial Cinema.
C R4686

TO BE LET—For Poona season or longer period with telephone, one-storied newly built spacious fully furnished BUNGALOW, with six bedrooms, very big hall, dining room smoking and office rooms, motor garage, stables, very big garden, extensive riverside view, also other bungalows suitable for princes and first class officers. For further particulars please apply ASIAN HOUSE AGENCY, 31, 33, Hamam Street, Fort.
C C13879

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes, very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50. Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprietors, Mangoes Gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga. 13433

KULU Apples and Pears from selected English trees, 9 lbs. for Rs. 5, by V. P. P. all charges included. Apply T. MACKAY, Duff Dunbar Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.—Tel. Mackay, Kulu.
GA R4428

LATEST DELICIOUS MANGOES—Very sweet and agreeable mangoes at Rs. 9 per 100, Rs. 5 for 50. Genuine and healthiest. Langra, Bombay and Kishenbhog mangoes and Lichi grafts at Rs. 13 per dozen. Pkg. freight extra. Price with order essential. Catalogue of plants sent on one anna Stamp. SUPDT. DARBHANGA ESTATE GARDEN, No. 5, Darbhanga.
GA C13993

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

ALLDAYS ENGLISH Car, 4-cylinders, 16-20 Horse power, in perfect running order, Rs. 4,000. Apply sharp H. A. OOMER, Warden Road, Ahmed Manor.
JA R4706

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—German made working order plating Dynamo, 6 Volts, 25 Amperes MYSORE & SHARIF ELECTRIC WORKS, 105, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R4698

WANTED—An OIL MILL (Press or Expeller) new or second-hand, in good working order. Apply Box No. 8481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R4684

FOR SALE—AUTOMATIC HATTERSLEY LOOM—"1922 Model" Hand and power combined output 40 yards daily. Rotary type Match making machines—output 20 to 25 gross daily. Eureka Tablet making Machine—American. Atta Grinding and Pulse Cracking Mills and various other cottage industry machinery. For particulars please apply with one anna stamp to THE ORIENTAL MACHINERY SUPPLYING AGENCY, LTD., 20/1, Lalbazaar Street, CALCUTTA.
K R

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Expert practical training in Accountancy, Specialised Banking and Senior Commercial Courses with the uniform success of past twenty-one years. Prospectus on application. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4647

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

LADY in distressed circumstances wishes to dispose of a 14 ct. GOLD WRIST WATCH with luminous hands and figures. Jeweled lever movement. Brand new, never worn, cost Rs. 120. For immediate sale Rs. 50 V.P.P. Reply Box No. 8470, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R4664

LOST AND FOUND.

PROPERTY LOST—Left in Taxi, picked up at Apollo Pier Stand, evening 17th inst., two books in paper parcel. Finder returning same to "XY" care of "Bombay Chronicle" will be handsomely rewarded.
PB R4705

LOST OR MISLAID—The Khatau Makanzi Spinning Co., Ltd. Temporary share certificate No. 6426, in the name of Manibai Keshavji is LOST or MISLAID Public is requested to give it if found, to the following address:—MANIBAI KESHAVJI, care of Mulji Chatterbhuj, Old Share Bazar.
PB R4700

ONE small bundle, containing two Account Books, written in Urdu language (account for the year 1919-20) wrapped in white hankerchief, containing some papers, Lost either in transit or from quarters in the Kartiki Building Room No. 13 any one finds please bring the same to Mr. SUNDERSINGH c/o. The Service Supplying Coy., Kartiki Building, near Carnac Bridge, Bombay, and he will be paid a reward of Rs. 20. A report has been made to the Bombay Police at Pydhoni Chouki also.
PB R4702

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

POONA RACES—When in Poona, do not forget to buy Nazereth's famous Poona Biscuits. They can also be had at the Crawford Market, Irani shops, Charni Road Depot, near Cama Baug and at 96, Main Street, Poona.
T R4703

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the lease of Barytes and Limestones on or before the 30th August, 1922. For particulars apply to S. K. ROY, M.Sc., B.L., State Geologist, Alwar (Rajputana).
T C13662

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!—Seven yards superior SWADESHI CLOTH for complete one suit sent FREE on application. For particulars and a full range of samples Apply to:—The NATIONAL STORES, LUDHIANA (Punjab).
T R4681

PROFESSION

CERTAIN CURE.
FOR

Sprue, Gallstone, Sinus, Appendicitis, Paralysis, Tumours, Dropsy, Bone Diseases, Brain diseases, Rheumatoid Arthritis, etc.

Numerous testimonials open to inspection and sent on application.
No operation No injection.
Our medicines are Non-Poisonous.

Dr. SAM. WILLIAMS,
Graduated Biochemist,
No. 1, Cantonment Road,
LUCKNOW, U. P.

N. B.—Specific for Consumption and children's diseases.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MADRAS & SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO. LD.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE.

WITH effect from the 1st September, 1922, the Train Service on the Metre Gauge Section of this Railway will be altered as shewn below:—

(1) The following trains will be cancelled:—

No. 18 Mixed (3rd class).
Poona dep: 0-50 Miraj arr: 17-20

No. 17 Mixed (3rd class).
Miraj dep: 13-0 Poona arr: 5-45

No. 99 Mixed (3rd class).
Hubli dep: 20-15 Sharwar arr: 21-35

(2) The following trains will be introduced:—

No. 24 Mixed.
Londa dep: 15-10 Hubli arr: 19-45

No. 27 Mixed.
Hubli dep: 20-35 Londa arr: 2-20

(3) The following will be changes in timings of existing trains:—

No. 7 Parcel Express will leave Bangalore City at 14-45 instead of 17-20 arrive Londa at 13-43 instead of 14-12, leave Londa at 15-45 as at present and arrive Poona at 9-25 as at present.

No. 28 Mixed will leave Mormugao at 16-10 as at present and arrive Londa at 1-6 instead of at 1-30.

No. 27 Mixed will leave Londa at 3-0 instead of 2-20 and arrive Mormugao at 10-5 instead of 10-10.

No. 23 Mixed will leave Londa at 12-0 as at present and arrive Mormugao at 18-30 instead of 18-20.

No. 44 Mixed will leave Bellary at 6-55 instead of 10-30 and arrive Guntakal at 9-33 instead of 13-0.

No. 43 Mixed will leave Guntakal at 15-0 instead of 14-20 and arrive Bellary at 17-13 instead of 16-33.

No. 82 Passenger will leave Renigunta at 17-20 instead of 17-0 and arrive Gadur at 21-30 instead of 21-0 as at present.
C12045

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LD,

NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain open on 25th and 28th August, 1922, for accepting transfers of the Old and New Ordinary shares only.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LIMITED, Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.
C 14144

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain)), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. W. MARSHALL,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th August, 1922.
C14091

NOTICE.
THIS IS TO NOTIFY that Mr. FARDONJEE JEEWANJEE PATEL has left our services from the day of 23rd August, 1922, and the Power of Attorney in his favour is revoked from the said date.

M. N. MEHTA,
C C14142

NOTICE.
APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from really efficient gentlemen, enthusiastic in research work, for lecturing in the honours schools of English, Mathematics, Philosophy, History, Economics, Physics and Chemistry. Applicants stating full particulars regarding qualifications and minimum salary expected, should correspond with the PRINCIPAL, NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, ALIGARH.
C14098

FOR SALE
MURAL PAINTINGS ON CANVAS.

EXECUTED by the Students of the School of Art. Exhibited at the TOWN HALL, Daily from August 25th to August, 31st from 10-30 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION FREE.
Come and help Indian Art.

A part of the proceeds will go to assist the class of Mural Painting at the School of Art.

Offers for paintings will be received at the Town Hall.
C14137

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.
WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES: 1922

THE above lectures will be delivered in the University Library (ground floor) on the following days at 5-45 p.m.

SUBJECT:—An Introduction to Indian Linguistics.

Lecture I—Friday, 25th August.
Lecture II—Monday, 28th August.
Lecture III—Tuesday, 29th August.
Lecture IV—Wednesday, 30th August.
Lecture V—Thursday, 31st August.
Lecture VI—Friday, 1st September.
LECTURER—Professor R. L. TURNER, M.A. of the Queen's College, Benares.
The lectures are open to the Public.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1922.
C14120

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,
(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

NOTICE.
FOR SALE—One FIRE ENGINE, complete (horsedrawn), makers—Messrs. Shand Mason and Co.—Engineers, London, in good and working order.
Capacity of discharge—280 gallons at about 100 lbs. Pressure.
Discharge pipes—2 of 2½in. diar. with 6 lamps.
Hydraulic test—120 lbs.
Steam test—90 lbs.
Working pressure—80 lbs.
Date of last test—3-5-1922.
On view at Loco. Shops, Parel.

Further particulars on application to the undersigned.

G. E. R. SLADE,
Ag. Controller of Stores,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Mahalakshmi,
Bombay, 16th August, 1922.
C14063

LOST SHARES

LOST OR MISLAID.
LOST OR MISLAID: Four Hundred and Forty-Nine Share Certificates Nos. 2952-2901 (50), 2918-3053 (136), 3127-3181 (55), 3138-3219 (22), 3232-3315 (84), 3317-3318 (2), 3401-3416 (16), 3461-3483 (23), 3500 (1), 3556-3558 (3), 3565-3586 (22), 3593-3599 (9), 3657 (1), 3700-3703 (4), 3765-3783 (19), and 3900-3901 (2), of the Bombay Industrial Mills Co. Ltd., standing on the name of CHIMANLAL MOHANLAL JHAVERI have been LOST OR MISLAID. All persons having any claim on the said Shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company, at their registered Office, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within fifteen days, from the date of this Notice, after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued to CHIMANLAL MOHANLAL JHAVERI.
14133

TENDERS.

NOTIFICATION DATED 12-8-1922.
SEALED TENDERS will be received in the office of the Executive Engineer, Dam Construction Division, Krishnarajasagara till the 31st August, 1922, for the supply of stock and other articles required for use in that Division from 1-9-1922 to 31-8-1923. For further particulars see Pages 314-16 of Part VI of "Mysore Gazette," dated 10th August, 1922.

N. SARABHOJA,
Executive Engineer,
Dam Construction Division,
Krishnarajasagara.
C14119

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1922 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY the Eleventh day of September, 1922, at Eleven O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas, and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the Dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Baliffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1922.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
(Sheriff of Bombay.)
C14103

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VITHAL SAYANA, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. All persons having claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Prag Mahal 41, Dhobitalao, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land comprised in an Indenture of Lease, dated the 31st day of March, 1903, and made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay of the one part and the vendor of the other part situate on the North side of the Club Road on the Agripada Estate of the said Trustees in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 711 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon bearing E Ward No. 4108(2), Street No. 10 and which premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a Service passage, on or towards the East by plot No. 11 of the Agripada Estate, on or towards the South by the Club Road and on or towards the West by plot No. 9 of the Agripada Estate and which premises are at present in the possession of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 24th day of August 1922.

S. E. BAMJI,
Purchaser's Vakil.
C14141

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SHORT CAUSE SUIT NO. 3588 OF 1921.
NANU N. BHARUCHA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Hughes Road, without the Fort, by his constituted attorney Kekobad Cawasji Shroff of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz .....Plaintiff.

Vs.

MANCHERJI MANEKJI HEERAMANEK, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Forjett Street, without the Fort....Defendant.

Plaint presented and filed on the 25th day of August, 1921.

Summons to answer plaint under section 27 order V Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8 and Order VIII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Proceedure.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has filed a plaint against you claiming inter alia a decree for the sum of Rs. 3,000 against you with interest and costs as mentioned in the said plaint, you are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on the 5th day of September, 1922, in person or by advocate to answer all material questions relating to the suit and to produce all your witnesses and documents and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the said day, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence. Witness Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 31st day of August 1291.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

Sealed this 31st day of August 1921.

Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiff.
C14143

AMUSEMENTS

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD PHONE 3455.
THE COOLEST PICTURE HOUSE IN BOMBAY.
UNDER AMERICAN MANAGEMENT.
TO-DAY
at 5, 6-15, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"RADHA VILAS"
SNUB POLLARD COMEDY.

West--End Cinema
UNIVERSAL JEWEL SPECIAL PRODUCTION!
TO-NIGHT—AND TO-MORROW
"Once to Every Woman"
6 Reels—featuring the popular
Dorothy Phillips
What comes to every woman just once in a lifetime? Is it Love—is it Opportunity—is it Temptation?
The Programme includes the New Screen Magazine.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

West--End Cinema
(New Churney Road.)

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsale
will stage at the
Grant Road, "Bombay Theatre", Bombay on
Saturday 26th August 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
and
Sunday 27th August 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
SATTECHE GULAM
Proprietors.
N. B.—No complimentary tickets will be allowed for Satteche Gulam.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE, FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, AND A BIG LOT OF DRILL AND CANVAS BAGS, LEATHER BAGS, HURRICANE, LANTERNS, COTTON ROPES, BYCICLES MULLS, DHOTIES, JACCONETTS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 28th day of August, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Steet, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, side board cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of the Post Master-General of Bombay.

A big lot of Drill and canvas bags gunny pieces, leather bags, bicycles, clocks, hurricane lanterns, cotton ropes, etc., etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

A big lot of mulls, dhoties, grey Jaconetts, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 25th August, 1922.

CONSUMPTION.
CONSUMPTION.

Hundreds of letters from cured patients, I.M.S. and other Doctors, eminent British officials and distinguished Indian gentlemen have been published in the "Chronicle."

CANCER
Also cured. No operation, medicines from
Rev. G. R. WALTERS,
LONAVLA,
and
Bombay Durg Stores, Princess Street.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LD.
6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.
6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.
6-30 TO-DAY 10 P. M.
"THE KID" HIMSELF!
Starring in his own Comedy.
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
The world's most talked of child
IN HIS OWN SPECIAL COMEDY.
"PECK'S BAD BOY"
"PECK'S BAD BOY"
"PECK'S BAD BOY"
Written by Irvin S. Cobb, the world's funniest writer.
Seats for both shows may be booked at Messrs ROSE and Co., Ld.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
OUR GREAT FUN FRIDAY
Special Doses of Laughter by the World's Best Physicians.
INCLUDING
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"A Female Impersonator"
HAROLD LLOYD & SNUB POLLARD.

THE EMPRESS
By special request of the residents of the locality and owing to the obstinate success of the Great Comedy. For a few nights only.
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 and 10 P. M.
The great Picture, the world's greatest Comedian has been working on for a whole year,
"THE KID"
"THE KID"
Do you realize that it has broken all records at the Excelsior for Theatre and Cinema. That it drew more than 50,000 People to the Excelsior in Bombay. Written Produced and Directed by
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
As if this wasn't enough! He has taken a partner in the Fun Business, it is Jackie Coogan, The Kid.
JACKIE COOGAN
JACKIE COOGAN
A JUVENILE MARVEL!
A wonderful combination. "It is certainly my best" says Charlie, come and see this "Best"

ONCE AGAIN ONCE AGAIN.
By the Special request of
Our numerous Patrons, We are offering this week, the picture adoptation of that story piece from the MAHA BHARAT. The story that has contributed the greatest towards making the poem immortel. The incident from which arose THE BHAGVAD GITA of the song celestial.
Veer Abhimanyoo.
PRODUCED BY STAR FILMS LTD.
Besides possessing high dramatic and artistic merits—this picture offers a brilliant combenation of Love, Devotion, and heroism—that makes it a picture which YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS.
SEE IT TO-DAY OR DURING THIS WEEK AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM
Popular prices. Extra show—Saturday and Sunday 3-30.
Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8 45, & 10 30 p.m.

!! TO-NIGHT !! !! TO-NIGHT !!
IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
EXTRA-SUPER RELIGIOUS PRODUCTION
"SUKANYA-SAVITRI"
TOGETHER WITH
RAS-LILA
BOTH
PRODUCED BY
KONINOOR FILM CO. DADAR
DAILY 4 SHOWS
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays
EXTRA SHOW AT 3-30 P.M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 21nd

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indian	555
" " Import	...

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Mid. Americans Spot		12 74
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakel		18 25
New York, 11 a.m.	Oct.	22 10
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan.	22 65
	Mar.	22 65
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	22 49
	Jan.	22 18

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 21nd.

Months.	To-day's Price.
August	13 14+ 2
Sept.	12 96 Unchgd.
Oct.	12 83+ 1
Nov.	12 72+ 4
Dec.	12 66+ 5
Jan.	12 59+ 6
Feb.	12 66+ 7
Mar.	12 68+ 8
April	12 48+ 9
May	12 43+60
June	12 37+61
July	12 32+12

Tone :—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 21nd

Months	To-day's price
August	17 0[illegible]—40
Sept.	17 00—40
Oct.	17 05—40
Nov.	17 15—4[illegible]
Dec.	17 20—4[illegible]
Jan.	17 30—4[illegible]
Feb.	17 35—4[illegible]
Mar.	17 45—3[illegible]
April	17 30—3[illegible]
May	17 55—3[illegible] 5

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd.

U. G. Bengal.		8 75
" "	Fully Good	8 15
" "	Fine	8 55
" "	No. 1 Oomra Good	10 45
" "	" Fully Good	10 85
" "	" Fine	10 25
M. G. Broach Good		11 35
" "	Fully Good	11 75
" "	Fine	12 15
M. G. Selinde Good.		8 65
" "	Fully Good	9 05
" "	Fine	9 45

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 21nd

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		14,000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " to Continent		3,900
Futures at New York July		..
" " " Oct.		22 53—42
" " " Dec.		22 52—43
" " " Jan.		22 3[illegible]—40
" " " Mar.		22 36—40
Spot Cotton, at New York		22 80—40
" , at New Orleans		22 63 Unchgd.
Closer at New Orleans Oct.		22 15—44
" at New Orleans Jan.		22 96—36
Rio Rio Office (No. 7 quality)		9 7/8
Demand Bills		...
Given Consumercial U. S. mixed		99 5/8
Do. Foreign		69 1/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 23rd

	Oct.	22 64+16
	Dec	22 62+10
Futures at New York.	Jan	22 45 13
	Mar	22 47 . 2

Liverpool, Aug. 22nd

	Oct,	12 98+13
	Dec.	12 68+ 9
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.C. Liverpool	Mar,	12 66+
	May.	12 49+ 9

London, Aug. 22nd

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 21/32 Steady
Bar Gold	£ 4/12/1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 22nd

Rentes 3%	59 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 3/4
" 2 months hence	34 3/4
Closing Tone of silver :—India china selling. Uncertain.	
Interest day to day loans	1 3/4
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates	3
3 p/c. since 1 th ultimo.	

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER.
For Free Catalogues Apply Manager;
22, College Street, CALCUTTA.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 22nd

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe 62 1/2 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	46/6
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Aug.-Sep. Sellers	45 9
Australian 62 lbs. Aug Sellers	50/3
Tone :—Firmer.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	£ 118
National	£ 44
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£ 14 1/8
Eastern Bank	£ 5

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Feroxepore real Bold Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Gusorat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	...
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers	£ 16 1/2
Tone of Rapeseed :—	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Nominal	£ 19 1/2
Tone of Linseed :—	
Cottonseed, Bombay round delivered per ton Aug-Sept. Value	£ 8 1/4
Paria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. Antwerp Sellers	£ 18 1/4
Linseed, Argentine Jan.-Feb. Paid Slow—Easier	£ 15 3/4
Tone :—	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	66
Standard Copper G. M.. B.	63 5/8
Copper Braziers	84
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	24 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	£ 16 3/8

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 88 3/8 Ex.
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 1/4—1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 38 3/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Steeling Loan)	68 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	58 1/4
7 p/c. Indian Loan	£ 119

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Aug.	10 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug.	6 7.8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	20
Tone :—	

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Sellers	19/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Colombo Aug. Sept. Sellers	21/4 1/2
Do. Do. Oct.-Dec. Sellers	21/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug. Sept. Sellers	22
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Sellers	22/1 1 2
Tone :— Dull. Easier.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 24.

To-day Reuter reported 11 points higher in New York futures. The market partially advanced owing to Bullish Government Ginners Report. Private telegram from Liverpool today reports unfavourable weather and reduced crop estimates, and is Bullish for the near future. On the other hand trade prospects still look gloomy. We look for reaction after any advances. The private condition report is expected to be about 60 per cent., which indicates a crop of 11,000,000 bales.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 489½ and steadily advanced till Rs. 497½ on buying by Marwari operators and a Indore operator. Again touching Rs. 495 on jobbers selling it went up to Rs. 497½ which rate ruled at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 498. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 500 and closed easier at Rs. 497.

While Broach July/August opened at Rs. 530 and remained Rs. 536 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra September opened at Rs. 468½ and steadily went up till Rs. 474 and buying by Bull clique. From this level it eased to Rs. 471 on general selling and again advanced till Rs. 477 on Bull operators and on Indore operator buying, the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 476. While Oomra Decr/Janry. opened at Rs. 438 and advanced till Rs. 446 in accordance with the advance in Oomra September the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 445½. F. G. M. G. Bengal Decr/January was Rs. 333 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with a little inquiry by local mills for fine Oomra cotton.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (4 P. M.)

Bombay, Aug. 24th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	497
Fully Good Broach	July/Augt.	522
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	365
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	445
" "	Sept.	474
" "	July/Augt.	510
Southerns		

E. I. C. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24th

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April/May	497
Fully Good Broach	July/August	532
" " Bengal	Dec./Jan.	370
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	445
" "	Sept.	475
Southerns	July/Augt.	520

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24th

Description.	Super Fine	F Good	Good fine	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	390	370	350	...
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	490	470	455	...
M. G. Central P. No. 1.	530	500	495	...
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	510	490	475	...
M. G. Broach	535	5 5	515	...
Southerns	535	525	515	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 24.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 26/14/0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 26/14/9.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 26/15-6.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 91/3/0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 91/4/0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 91/7/0.

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate :—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 1/2.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 17/32.
On London :—
Bank's selling T T 1/3 9/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/3 19/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/3 13/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/3 5/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/3 21/32.
Tone of Exchange :—
Quiet Market.
On Paris :—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 362.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 382.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 372.
On Japan :—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 164½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D D Rs. 160½.
On Hongkong :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 199.
On Singapore :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 179.
On New York :—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 346.
London Gold ready—sh. 92-1.
London Silver ready—d. 34-12.
London Silver forward—d. 34-12.
Tone of silver :—
Quiet—Steady, India and China bought, Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange :—Dols. 4,47-9/16.
French Exchange :—Frcs. 56.70.
Swiss Exchange :—Frcs. 23.00.
Belgium Exchange :—Frcs. 59.70.
Italian Exchange :—Liras. 99.70.
German Exchange :—Mrks. 6500.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 57/8.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 83.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 78.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1926, Rs. 100/2.
6 per cent. Government of India Bonds due 1930, Rs. 100/2.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/8.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 95.
4 per cent, Bombay Municipal due 1974, Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49. Rs. 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 65.
The Share Market is closed to-day.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 23rd August 1922.

Cotton	2226 Bs.
Wheat	10203 Cwts.
Linseed	1697 "
Rape, etc.	219 "
Gingellyseed	820 "
Poppyseed	64 "
Groundnuts	543 "
Cassonseed	5170 "
Rice	156184 "
Myrabollams	391 "
Cottonseed	1318 "
Mowraseed	1692 "
Grass	992 "
Jowar	628 "
Mesrs	30 "
Barley	Nil
Hajra	977 "
Coal	739 Tons.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 24th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 9/16
Bank Demand	1-3 9/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-3 25/32
For Demand	362
American Dollars	345
Honkong Dollars	199
Shanghai	265
Japan	164 1/2
Singapore	180

Market Steady.

TILAK MEMORIAL BUST.

PROTEST AGAINST FERGUSSON COLLEGE AUTHORITIES ACTION.

A meeting of the contributors of the D. E. Society's institutions' Lok. Tilak Memorial Fund was held on last Sunday at 8 a.m in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Prof. M R. Paranjpye presiding.

The following resolutions were passed :—

That we the contributors, in a meeting assembled here, approve of and endorse generally the views expressed in the *memorandum of protest* addressed to the Executive Committee.

Proposed by :—Mr. Kane B. V. and seconded by :—Mr. Barve D. B.

That this meeting emphatically protests against the decision namely that of keeping the Lok. Tilak Bust in the Mandlik Library and is of opinion that the same is "ultra vires", some of the members of the Executive Committee not being previously consulted.

Proposed by :—Mr. N. V. Kulkarni and seconded by :—Mr. Watve P. B.

That this meeting records its opinion that in case a conspicuous site preferably that near the fountain be denied by the College authorities, the bust should not be presented to any of the institution of the D. E. Society and that the Executive Committee should adopt either of the following alternatives :—

Purchasing our own plot for the bust near the Fergusson College.

Or presenting the bust to such institution as will consent to keep it in the vicinity of the Fergusson College and on a conspicuous place.

Proposed by :—Mr. R. S. Vaze and seconded by :—Mr. N. R. Thosar and supported by Mr. Burgul.

That this meeting appoints a committee of the following gentlemen and authorises it to do everything needful in the matter.

Messrs. B. V. Kane, G. S. Deo, N. R. Thosar and D. B. Barve.

Proposed by :—Mr. M. V. Kelkar and seconded by :—Mr. V. R. Phadke.

That this meeting requests the authorities of the Fergusson College to reconsider the situation in the light of former promises and to grant a conspicuous site.

Proposed by :—Mr. D. M. Bapat and seconded by :—Mr. Mandlik.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings terminated.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The weather report for the week ending today shows that when a break has prevailed in the Arabian Sea monsoon the usual mode of recovery is by the development of a storm in the Bay which crosses into north-west India and carries both the Bombay and Bay monsoon currents with it. At the beginning of the past week it appeared that the recent break in the peninsula would be ended in this manner for a disturbance was slowly developing at the head of the Bay. The Bay monsoon was, however, too weak to form a real storm and the disturbance which disappeared in Rajputana merely produced a temporary revival of the monsoon which gave a fairly widespread rain as far west as Sind, Rajputana and the North-West Frontier Province. At the end of the week both currents were still feeble.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 24th Aug. 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 24th Aug. 1921.	June 1st to 24th Aug. 1920.
	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct
Colaba (Observatory)	0.01	62.03	72.96	34.27
Fort (St. George's Hospital).	0.11	58.52	74.69	40.18
Esplanade (Gov. To). Hospital)	0.07	57.34	69.13	39.30
Sycuila (J. J. Hospital)	0.10	61.92	73.39	39.43
Samp & Co., Cumballa Hill)	...	...	...	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, Aug. 23rd.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 12 a.m. 3 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.739
Temperature of Air Degrees	78.6
Wet Bulb Thermometer " "	75.2
Dew Point " "	74 0
Relative humidity of Air " "	0.856
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) " "	9.0
Maximum temperature of Air " "	82 9
Minimum do do " "	76 3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.
Movement of Wind do miles.	222
Fall of Rain inches	0.00
Total fall during month " "	4.39
Do. do. year " "	62 02
Additional fall of rain up to 12 a.m. of 24th Aug.	0.05

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
F.	25	m 0 36	29 1	25	m 6 36	14 7
		0 57a	29 10		7 9a	15 2
S.	26	m 1 24	29 1	26	m 7 22	14 10
		1 39a	29 4		7 55a	14 10
S.	27	m 2 15	28 7	27	m 8 12	15 7
		2 23a	28 6		8 43a	15 0
M.	28	m 3 9	27 10	28	m 9 6	16 8
		3 10a	27 4		9 33a	15 6
Tu.	29	m 4 6	26 10	29	m 10 6	16 3
		4 0a	26 1		10 31a	17 2
W.	30	m 5 14	25 0	30	m 11 24	20 8
	Sept.	5 3a	25 0	Sept	11 47a	17 10
Th.	31	0 17a	29 11	31	m 5 50	14 9
					6 25a	15 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week.

	A.M. Sunrise	P.M. Sunset
Aug. 25 (Friday)	6h. 18m.	7h. 9m.
" 26 (Saturday)	6h. 19m'	7h. 9m.
" 27 (Sunday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 28 (Monday)	6h. 19m.	7h. 8m.
" 29 (Tuesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 7m.
" 30 (Wednesday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.
Sept. 31 (Thursday)	6h. 20m.	7h. 6m.

Phases of the moon.—Last Quarter, Aug. 16th, 2h. 15-8m. a.m.; New Moon, 23rd, 2h. 4-0m. a.m.; First Quarter, 29th. 7h, 24-9m. p.m.; Full Moon, Sept. 6th, 1h. 17-2m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday ,the 24th August 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east of the division and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Lahore. Temperature was above the average at most stations.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen locally. Allahabad reports 0.56in. and Mainpuri 0.11in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.64in. of rain. Skies are clear at Jacobabad and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal or in slight excess. Day temperature was below the average at Jodhpur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India Gujarat. Rajkot reports 0.45in., Veraval West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Kathiawar and locally in 0.10in., Bhavnagar Para 0.23in. and Ahmedabad 1.12in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Rajkot and Deesa humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.37in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Day temperature was above normal over the southern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri, Mormugao and Karwar report 0.43in., 0.62in. and 0.42in. of rain respectively. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad reports 0.12in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. In east Hyderabad humidity is in defect and day temperature was considerably higher than usual.

General Remarks.—There has been an extension of rain in Madras and the north-east of the Peninsula, but a general decrease has occuurred in north-west India. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, Kathiawar and on the north Coromandel Coast and local in Malabar, Gujarat, the United Provinces and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in south Hyderabad, the east Central Provinces and south Rajputana. Falls exceeding one inch amount to 1.24in. at Mangalore, 1.12in. at Ahmedabad and 1.86in. at Cuddapah. Day temperature was above normal in and about the north-east of the Peninsula but was below it in Kathiawar. The sea has become rought at Colombo and moderate at Madras probably owing to the unsettled conditions in the Bay of Bengal.

Forecast.—An increase of rain is likely in the north-east of Peninsula and an extension in Hyderabad and South Madras.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd August 1922.

The disturbance over Rajputana yesterday has disappeared after carrying rainfall into Sind. The monsoon is very weak outside north-west India. Conditions are slightly disturbed in the centre of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Burma, Assam, the east Punjab and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar ,the United Provinces, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and on the Coromandal Coast.

The chief amounts are :—Mandalay one inch; Maymyo three; Shillong one and a half; Jalpaiguri four; Chaiabsa, Darbhanga one and a half; Bareilly one; Dehra Dun two; Khanpur one; Hyderabad (Sind) two; Karachi, Mount Abu one and a half and Ratnagiri one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 24TH OF AUG. 1922.

Stations.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire'	...	...	...	...	0	—0.01
Do. 23rd	97.3	84.9	65	...	0	—0.01
Jask	93.8	82.8	85	...	0	—0.08
Muskat	92.7	82 9	80	...	0	—0.17
Do. 23rd	87.4	82.5	82	...	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105 6	84.7	78	...	0.82	—3 58
Rawalpindi	97.8	80.1	72	...	10.62	—5.24
Lahore	100.3	85.8	63	...	5.78	—5.73
Risear	100.4	82.2	64	...	7.45	—1.17
Ambala	97.2	81.2	86	...	22.77	+5.47
Delhi	93.0	78.4	79	...	14 04	—2.64
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	92.6	80.4	0	...	13.14	+0.86
Mainpuri	91 7	79.2	90	0.11	28.34	+12.32
Jhansi	89.4	76.8	84	...	26.98	+2.40
Cawnpore	90.2	79.5	89	0.09	30.85	+5.55
Allahabad	92.7	78.0	93	0 56	30.60	+4.95
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobanad	95.5	82.8	73	...	0	—2.09
Karachi	81.8	73.8	95	0.02	1.57	—3.88
Ajmer	84.8	75.2	85	...	9.47	—1.49
Jaipur	90.5	76.2	83	...	18.65	—2.34
Kotah	90.0	77 6	79	...	18.86	+0.67
Mouut Abu	69.2	65.6	99	0.64	29.11	—14.87
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	84.2	76.1	89	...	5.27	—5.89
Dwarka	82.8	77.3	89	0.06	...	...
Veraval	78.1	75.3	93	0 10	5.20	—9.25
Rajkot	80 7	74 5	95	0 45	8.41	—11.59
Bhavnagar Para	86 6	74.0	86	0 23	11.34	—4.5[illegible]
Surat	85.4	77.0	84	...	30.15	—1.47
Ahmedabad	...	75.7	73	1.12	23 81	+0.29
Deesa	87.8	75 6	96	0.09	17.94	+0.16
Neemuch	83.1	78.8	79	...	24.61	+5.43
Indore	84.8	72.9	92	0.05	19.89	—1.70
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	87.8	75.8	82	...	38.20	—0 50
Saugor	88.4	72.6	91	...	35.04	+3.61
Hosangabad	84.1	73.8	92	...	26.88	—5.05
Khandwa	87.4	73.5	81	...	8.56	—10.14
Akola	91.8	74.0	74	...	23.94	+3.74
Amroto'	92.6	74.7	77	...	19.33	—1.47
Nagpur	93.2	77.8	69	0 02	20.50	—11.35
Chanda	92.5	76.4	76	...	27.86	—6.34
Raipur	90.7	74.1	90	0.37	35.84	+2.39
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82 9	76.4	85	0 01	62.03	+7.46
Ratnagiri	82.5	73.4	92	0 43	37.71	+8.92
Marmugao	82.2	73 1	95	0.62	79.51	+4.56
Karwar	83.0	4 2	92	0 42	59.89	—4.13
BOMBAY DACCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.1	74.0	71	...	8.31	—3.69
Ahmednagar	87.8	67.4	79	...	7.76	—2.96
Poona	79.5	68.9	84	...	2 54	—5.02
Sholapur	93 7	0 7	68	...	11.57	—1.04
Bijapur	89 9	0.4	72	...	4.43	—3.13
Belgaum	76.0	66.4	92	0 04	24.15	+0.41
Aurangabad	86 9	70.2	76	...	16.08	+0.13
Nizamabad (Indur)	93.9	74.8	72	...	13.06	—10.72
Hyderabad	94.7	74 3	71	0 12	7.87	—5.42
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalaore	84 9	72.8	95	1.24	104.39	+11.39
Calicat	81.8	73.8	97	0.09	91.35	+12.65
Cochin	83.8	73.8	92	0.07	69.58	+7.26
Colombo	82.9	5.5	90	...	13.55	—2.09
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	99.1	74.2	80	0.75	10.59	—5 80
Bellary	95.5	73.5	69	0.01	1.30	—4.28
Cuddapah	98.5	74 0	95	1.86	7.47	—3.72
Madras	94.6	76.3	95	0.10	6.9[illegible]	—2.40
Bangalore	84.8	66.8	85	0.03	7.94	—3.18
Coimbatore	89.3	70.3	79	...	8.45	—0.57
Trichinopoly	98.1	78.1	59	0.54	1.84	—3 46
Negapatam	91.8	75.9	78	...	6.36	+0.42

JUDGES' REPLY TO MADRAS VAKILS' ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

The Madras Vakils' Association has received a reply from the Registrar, High Court, Madras, on behalf of the Judges stating that the explanation of the Association that the entertainment it gave to some members of the Civil Disobedience Committee was not of a political kind, could not be accepted and that in the opinion of judges the gathering was a political one. The Judges could not allow the use of the High Court premises for political meetings and if in future the premises were used for such purposes, their Lordships would have to withdraw the concession now allowed to the Vakils' Association of having rooms in the High Court buildings

APPOINTMENTS IN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE IN PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Apropos recent controversy regarding the policy of the Education Minister of the Punjab in respect of educational appointments and other matters, a Punjab Government *communique* publishes a statement showing that only three appointments were made to the Indian Educational Service by the Secretary of State on recommendation of the Punjab Government after January 1st, 1921, and of these three, two were Hindus and one European. The appointments to the Punjab Educational Service during the period of 1st January, 1921, to 31st July, 1922, were 24, of which eleven went to Hindus, seven Mahomedans, five Sikhs and one Indian Christian (who has since left the service). Out of these twenty-four, seven appointments were made by direct recruitment of which five went to Mahomedans.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 24.

S.S. Onda, Fishley, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S.S. Yojin Maru, Ohno, Kobe.
S.S. Memphis City, Okland, Java.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Macedonia for China.
Steamer Bandra for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Merkara for Antwerp.
Steamer Rotenfels for Antwerp.
Steamer Ahmedi for Persian Gulf.

S.S. Onola :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Onola, 3,410 tons, Captain Fishley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. Yojin Maru :—The N. Y. K. steamer Yojin Maru, 4,823 tons, Captain K. Ohno, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. Memphis City :—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Memphis City, 3,450 tons, Captain N. J. Okland, will sail to-day, from harbour for Jave, with ballast.

EXPORTS.

Aug. 24.

Steamer China for London :—150 cwt. groundnut oilcakes, Hollingshurst and Co. (Ind.) Ltd.; 1 case templates, W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd.

Steamer Denofairlie for Middlesbro :—1,000 tons manganese ore, W. and A. Graham and Co.

Steamer Olympia for Liverpool :—1,020 cwt. linseed oilcake, Breul and Co.; 125 bales cotton, L. Abercrombie and Co.; 200 bales East African cotton, H. M. Mehta and Co.; 2 bales wool raw, The Anglosiam Corp Ltd.; 96 casks goat skins, Charles Boothe and Co. (Cal.) Ltd.; 223 bales cotton, Petel Bros.; 100 bales East African cotton, Lyon, Lord and Co. Ltd.; 1 bale cotton carpet, G. Rameband; 100 bales wool raw, B. Harbham and Co.; Marseilles :—2 casks guts, H. A. N. S. A. Shirazi and Co.; 4,000 cwts. rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 62 cwts. gum olibanum, M. Jaferbhoy; New York :—4 bales Ind. woolen carpet, Flemingshaw and Co.; Glasgow :—1 package woolen carpet, King King and Co.; Boston :—60 casks goatskins, Charles Boothe and Co. (Cal.) Ltd.

Steamer Treloske for Antwerp :—110 bales oily cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.; 165 bales clean cotton fly, B. Meyer and Co.; 165 bales cotton oomra, E. Spinner and Co.; 460 bales cotton raw, The Bombay Co., Ltd.; Ghent :—155 bales cotton fly, K. Thucker and Co.; Rotterdam :—100 bales cotton waste, H. Jagmohandas and Co.; Barcelona :—100 bales cotton, N. Rajaram and Co.; 200 bales cotton raws, E. M. Kaisha Ltd.

Steamer Plassey for London :—2,000 cwt. bonemeal, The Faizabhoy Ebrahim; 604 cwt. cumminseed, C. Jroanlal and Co.; 248 bags casein flour, C. Jroanlal and Co.; Antwerp :—4,000 cwt. crushed bones, The Faizabhoy Ebrahim and Co. Ltd.

Steamer Tredinnick for Genoa :—3,000 cwt. Indian linseed, Ralli Bros.; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Steamer Compania for Hull :—440 cwt. myrobolluas, C. Jivanlal and Co.

Steamer Merkara for Hamburg :—640 cwt. crushed myrobolluas, M. B. Kaisha Ltd.

Steamer Royal Prince for Havre :—2,000 cwt. linseed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

Steamer Capri for Genoa :—115 bales Indian cotton, Italindia Cotton Co. Ltd.

Steamer Rotenfels for Antwerp :—2,200 tons manganese ore, King King and Co.

Steamer Jalapalakar for Liverpool :—36

INDIA'S MESSAGE IN ART.

PRINCIPAL GLADSTONE SOLOMON'S LECTURE.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Women's Association was "At Home" yesterday evening at the Town Hall, Bombay, Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, who was one of the speakers on the occasion, gave an address on "India's message in Art." He said:—

Indian Art when seen in its full perspective discloses so vast a panorama that it is easy to lose one's sense of proportion. It is like the view from the summit of the Jungfrau, misty and uncertain on account of the great height of the spectator, or like that first glimpse of Mont Blanc on the approach to Chamonix, from the mountain Railway, which compels even the unromantic Baedeker to catch his breath as it were, and to exclaim that "the proportions of the mountain are so gigantic that the distance seems annihilated by its vastness". So it is with Indian Art when seen in all its staggering phenomena; range after range of peak and vale, of plunging torrent or glassy lake. Better is it to take one's stand on some lowly green Alp and survey the humbler eminences before one; for so, just as the scientists are said to be able to reconstruct from a single bone the complete skeleton of the antediluvian monster, we shall glean from the careful survey of one promontory an inkling of those virgin and almost inaccessible heights beyond it which sweep on and upwards until they seem to reach to Heaven itself.

The Bombay School of Art is such a promontory in the fields of Art, and represents in miniature the simulacrum of grander forms. To change the metaphor it is a nursery of babes who may grow to Gargantuan size; it is a crucible from which Art the Alchemist may distil the purest gold; it is a Temple in which the souls of your young citizens are attuned to hear the voice from the inner shrine. The Bombay School of Art should be to Bombay as the very apple of its eye, for it is or should be a citadel for the rallying of the soul forces of the country. Standing in its green oasis, enclosed by the fronded palms and the Gold Mohur trees, and the smooth lawns, and the quiet fountains, the young Artist who seeks knowledge and the busy commercialist who seeks momentary relief from sordid cares may there alike find their desire. "He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters". And immediately outside the gates of their sanctuary eddy the life currents of one of the greatest cities in the World! We hear it sometimes asserted that Bombay is devoid of ideals of soul, of aspirations, and devoted solely to the pursuits of material ends. But while the School of Art stands a fixed landmark in that salient of the Fort where the purely Eastern city joins hands with the Western dwelling places, while its open gate speak to the passer-by of regions beyond his hurried journey of profit or of pleasure while its retired compound remains intact a witness to speak for the idealism that could justify the retention of so profitable an area for the sake of Art, Bombay can never be besmirched with the reproach of an all-absorbed materialism. And I say, all honour to those who have not allowed this sacred landmark to be removed, and who have championed the idea that is comprised in the stones and mortar of this great School. No, Ladies and Gentlemen, Bombay will never wholly succumb beneath the taint of materialism so long as you insist that this emblem of the faith that is in you shall continue to raise its unobtrusive spires in your midst.

But it is by no means as a symbol alone that the School of Art justifies its existence and its privileged position in the heart of Bombay. Were it so, I should hardly be excused for expatiating upon its methods and its aims, because there is nothing more contemptible to my mind than the Artist (so-called) who while taking about and praising his calling to the skies forgets to practise it himself. We can have no use for that kind of man whose eternal vapourings about Art with a big "A" cannot conceal his own ineptitude. I do not think that Artists as a whole are a very highly educated class anywhere; I am not sure that they are a particularly intellectual class; but I am sure that they are of necessity a very hard-working class in general, and it is a shame to confuse them with the host of Art-Tasters and Diltetantes who would pass as brothers of the brush. "If a man will not work neither shall he eat" is an adage that is abundantly true, as the Artist knows to his cost. It is possible that Providence usually gives him Poverty for his adopted sister as a useful if somewhat shrewish corrector of any inherent tendency he may possess to dream. Poverty is a faithful companion at any rate for she not unusually clings to him for life. Therefore, and if only to escape the sharp admonitions of this gaunt sister must the Artist always be among the hardest of the World's toilers. So has it ever been, so will it continue to be till all the seas run dry. We think of many a little apprentice of the Renaissance in his garret after a hard day's work sitting with his feet in woodshavings to keep them warm while he plied his pencil by the aid of a rush-light; of Giotto the shepherd-genius scratching pictures of his sheep upon the rocks with a sharp stone, of William Blake dying after a life of Heaven-flecked hardship attended only by his devoted wife, and comforting her with the assurance that he could hear the angels singing the songs of his own composition, and we conclude that when we speak of poverty in its relation to art we speak of as relentless and almost as inevitable a partnership as War and Death. It is indeed encouraging to those of us who long to break the ill omened combination in this country to read so stirring an appeal as that made the other day on behalf of Indian Artists by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd at Poona. Such high and intrepid advocacy must nerve not only all artists but all lovers of a National Ideal in art with the confidence of near success.

We may accept therefore the fact of Poverty in connection with most of the students of the School of Art without the undue trepidation of the Pessimist, and proceed to inquire what these young men and women are doing in spite of it.

Indian Art is usually spoken of in the Preterite tense. I do not know why she is regarded as a lady of a certain age; but I consider this as a slight upon her, because Indian Art always appears to me as a damsel who being of the race of the Peris is endowed with perennial youth. Let us speak of Indian Art in the present tense and we shall better understand the School of Art.

THE LANGUAGE OF ART.

The language of Art is one and the same all the world over. It is like the Lingua Franca of Chivalry or the Esperanto of Modern Europe. All students of Art must study the universal language. It is the message which they desire to give to the World that differs—that is all.

All students must learn to see, to draw, must study tone values, must elaborate their ideas of colour. Having learnt to draw, and mastered the technical difficulties of painting then they can speak the language of Art—then they can deliver their message. Nature only can teach them this. Fashions in Art (in the West at least) readily change. Nature never changes; let us refer our difficulties to her. Let us sit at her foot-stool. Nature is not of the eye only but of the reason. She is not to be summed up in external impressions upon the retina, but has also her sub-conscious reactions upon the mind. Hence a beautiful convention is far more satisfying than photographic realism, a fact we can clearly grasp if we oppose such extremes as the work of say a Meisonnier to the paintings in the cave temples at Ajanta. The French Painter's pictures though relatively more accurate in their outward deliniations of Nature, cannot, and do not, profess to show the selective capacity of the Old Indian Painters, and while Meisonnier has depicted scenes, the Indians have conveyed ideas. Our Indian students are required to go through the inevitable course of a close study of the forms of Life itself after they are sufficiently trained *to see*, by the study of still life and of the Antique. They work also at compositions, time-sketches, and drapery studies, and conform in so doing to the work of the British and French Schools because they are also learning the universal language of Art. The next step, the creative efforts of advanced students, though taken upon lines that are well established in all countries where Art has flourished, possesses a national trend of feeling that is unique. For the secret of Decorative Art is India's secret. For centuries India has guarded that secret with her finger on her lip, and for centuries she has smiled the inscrutable smile of secret knowledge. What is this hidden lore? A woman of wit and discernment remarked to me the other day that "the Indian, like women, possesses a sixth sense". Perhaps that is why the Maharatta peasant girl appears never to err when she choses the colours of her "choli" and her "sari". Compare the throng at Chowpati at one of the great festivals, with the crowd at Hampstead Heath on a Bank Holiday! Consider the colours chosen by the Mahratta maidens, the mingled yet harmonised tints of whose robes seem plumed from the wings of angels. Ladies and Gentlemen, I tell you that when we talk of the Art of India we touch the fringe of a great mystery. The Art of Europe is a thing which one can more easily define. One can often enclose it in a catalogue and appraise it on the walls of a gallery. It has discrete limits and does not intrude its tiresome existence upon the polite domains of life except as a dinner companion—a sort of "Man from Blankleys" to help out the cultured conversation. The Art of India is a stupendous, a limitless, thing. It cannot be comprised within circumscribing walls; it can not be left behind us when we reclaim our umbrellas at the exist to the Museum. It is around us; it pervades; it perfumes the air we breath; it haunts our waking hours; air we breathe; it haunts our waking hours; it spangles with a thousand stars our drab and weary thoughts. It is an idea made manifest in flesh and fabric. Yes, we have Art in Europe, but in India we have the sanctuary itself. The message it still preached in Paris and in London but the Oracle of the God is here.

What profits it to discuss whether the Indian can create or merely copy, whether he can draw, and he understands realism? Is not such hair-splitting very much besides the point when we consider that India has but to continue to exist in order to preserve Art for the World? Questions of the production of pictures are dwarfed by the great fact that India is herself a masterpiece among pictures, limned by the Divine Exemplar; a glowing canvas before which we can but learn and wonder. I trust that the Indian will always remain a copyist in the right sense.

ARTIST'S TRUE MISSION.

"But", you may say, "if this great Art exists all about us, if India is indeed so graphic a country in herself, what need is there for the work of the Artist? What need for the painted copy when we have but to look out of our windows in order to glimpse the great original?" Well, there is a very real need for artists in this country for it is the mission of artists to act as Interpreters. Nature seen through the individuality of a man of genius acquires an additional force of interest. We turn from a landscape by Corot, having learnt something fresh, although we have perhaps gazed often enough on the real scene without hearing it speak. But the Artist apart from his role of Interpreter, has another part to play. He is the Wizard who can confer immortality, or partial immortality at least; who can enable us to endure the deadly fact of the evanescance of all life and of all beauty, who can recreate for us the buried Past, and stabilise the fleeting Present. We may pass, therefore, from considering the pressing need for artists in this country to enquire as to how far the Schools of Art can really help towards the production of such Artists. A certain gloomy acquaintance—(this was not Dean Inge!) informed me not long ago that Schools of Art cannot make artists. He told me this as a fact, and seemed quite gloomily happy to think how true and how sad it all was. In some way or other he expected that artists ought to appear in India without the agency of the Art Schools, and seemed inclined to blame the Art Schools for existing. But the truth is that Art is progressive, like all other forms of knowledge, and its cult contains both the High Priest and the Novice. There have always been Masters, who have in time been mastered by their pupils. The History of Art is too often retailed like those "Drum and Trumpet" Histories that deal with Kings and not with peoples; it deals too much with glittering personalities forgetting that those towering geniuses were only a little better than their predecessors. Georgioni was the pupil of Bellini, and then came Titian who freely borrowed from his Master, and then Tintoret who on leaving Titian's studio boldly inscribed over his own lintel the words "The colouring of Titian and the design of Michael Angelo". Pupilage there must always be, and the School of Art is to-day in miniature what the Ajanta Caves were in olden times. I do not want you to permit yourselves to doubt that the School of Art can turn out Artists, nor that it is so doing. It is for you to help these young artists to cross the threshold of the School and to establish themselves in a sympathetic milieu. I earnestly hope that this powerful society will help us in this, because here it is that the crux of the situation in Art Education comes in India to-day. But because of this great difficulty—the difficulty of winning public patronage and support for modern Indian Art, shall we therefore lose faith in its final lustration? Shall we compound with our consciences and *not* teach these brilliant young men, all that there is in us to teach them, merely because there is no career for young men of artistic genius in India to-day? Shall we limit the curriculum to mercantile art, and as the student steadily mounts the ladder forbid him to reach the higher rungs? Such a policy of expediency would be a policy of betrayal. We dare not dream of such. No, rather let us redouble our educative efforts let us court publicity, and foster at all costs production. The rest is in the lap of the Gods; but the duty of the School of Art is plain. And if you also, citizens of Bombay do your duty the day of your vindication is very near. The day when the strenuous efforts of your artist sons shall meet with its reward, when they shall be received not as artists only but as missionaries, who shall reawaken in Europe the desire for that noble Art of the Renaissance which the Egotist and the Experimentalist has filched from her. In that day the people of the West shall turn their gaze Eastwards, and shall cry with a passionate yearning:

> "Oh! Angel of the East one, one gold look
> Across the Waters to this Twilight Nook,
> The far sad waters, Angel, to this Nook!"

And at that cry she whose feet are carpeted by the Indian Ocean; whose brow is crowned with the cloudy diadem of the Himalayas, shall give to an understanding World the secret that She has guarded so long.

WHAT WILL THE MINISTERS DO?

The "Tribune" writes:—

And what is true of Mr. Sastri is, if possible, even truer of those Liberal politicians who have accepted the offices of ministers or members of the Executive Council and especially the former. Mr. Sastri is only a nominee of the Government, and if we ask him to resign his office, failing a recantation of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, it is only because the office he fills is political. The others are an actual part of the Government, and in the case of ministers are parts of it on the distinct understanding that the feet of their country have been placed on the road leading to full self-government. How these men can continue to hold the offices they do, unless they are able to obtain a repudiation of the Premier's speech, entirely passes our undestanding. And yet so far as the public is aware not a single minister in any part of the country, not even Sir Surendranath Banerjea the hero of a hundred platforms, who twice presided over the Congresss, who was one of the first to dream the dream of constitutional independence for his country and who has told us again and again that he has accepted office only because his dream had been realised has done what the public has all this time been expecting the ministers to do as a body. Undoubtedly the Indian Association of Calcutta of which Sir Surendranath is the President, has entered its protest against the Premier's speech. But while for the Association itself the protest, in the form in which it has been made, is right and proper it is surely not enough or nearly enough for Sir Surendranath. It is an elementary proposition that no protest is worth anything unless it is made in the most effective form and in the present case the only effective form of protest would be for Sir Surendranath to tell the Government in unequivocal language that his continuance in office is wholly and absolutely dependent upon an authoritative repudiation of the Premier's extremely offensive and entirely unacceptable speech. It is incredible, unless office has entirely changed our distinguished countryman and other men in his position and with something of his antecedents, that they have not taken this obvious course during the long three weeks that have elapsed since Mr. Lloyd George spoke. But if this incredible thing has happened, their inaction amounts to nothing less than political suicide.

THE ISSUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Viceroy has done what was expected. Curiously enough the day on which the Viceroy's explanation is published in papers is August 20th. Five years after His Majesty's Government's pronouncement, the necessity arises of saying that it meant what it said. The Viceroy explained in a tone that is a standard by itself. He is bound to succeed with the Liberals whom alone the Government appear to care for. The Liberals are bound to be flattered by the discriminating compliment paid to them. There were some of them who would now say to others "we told you so." All will now fall pat and hereafter it will be looked upon a legitimate use of language to call a settled fact an experiment. If precedent were required, the Bengal partition is handy. Did Lord Morley not cry to hoarseness "the partition is a settled fact" and was it not upset and described as an unsuccessful administrative experiment? In the feeling of satisfaction generated in the Liberals by the discriminating compliment paid by the Viceroy, the Liberals would ignore the ridicure poured on them by the Viceroy in the closing part.

The class of Indians who should consider the Viceroy's speech very carefully are those who were Non-cooperators and are now seeking an entry into the Councils for obstructive purposes. To them the Viceroy repeats with emphasis what Mr. George said on the famous 4th of August. It may be mentioned in passing that 4th of August was the day on which England joined the Great War, on which Mr. George made two very offensive speeches. The Viceroy said that Mr. George's speech on such a fourth of August had two purposes one of which "was to utter a solemn note of warning to those who after the next election wanted to wreck the Reforms." The note was struck for concentrating attention upon the mischievous consequences of threatened action." This is directly addressed to those Congressmen who are making frantic efforts to enter into the Councils and for such a purpose are either belittling the success of Non-cooperation or often denouncing the Non-cooperation programme. It is very much to be wished that this party consider the emphasised portion of Mr. Lloyd George's speech and know where they stand. The meeting of prominent persons held in Poona on 20th August has perhaps resulted in confirming them into their loyalty to the Congress.

Indications can already be seen of a contemplated revision. The most prominent organ of the pro-Council party has tried to shift the issue. It is solemnly put down that the parties to the conflict within the Congress are not the anti-Council party and the pro-Council party but that party which says the Bardoli programme should not be changed because Mahatma is in jail and the party which says that suitable changes may be made irrespective of Mahatma's imprisonment. This move clearly shows some heartsearching and a desire to leave the original field of fight. This move is clever tactics intended to show that the tactician says no more and no less than Pandit Motilal Nehru. Clever diplomacy! How it is appreciated by others of the party cannot be easily expressed.

This is a novel issue clouding the earlier one. Even on this issue this famous tactician will not easily carry the battle. The humble followers of Mahatma are respectors of a principle and not of personality. The Mahatma repeatedly told them that they were to assimilate the principles and thus be ready for the inevitable removal of his person. The party that wanted to use the name of a personage is exactly that party which is seeking entry into the Councils. They of this party have all along urged it as their main and strongest argument that Lokamanya Tilak was for entering the Councils. This party has been seeking to use a personality and led the other party into the same way. This party's influence has proved contagious and induced some people to say that no changes ought to be made because Mahatma Gandhi is in jail. If this party had not gone on using Lokamanya's name in season and out, the majority party in the Congress would not have urged Mahatma's incarceration against any change of programme.

This new move is too hollow to take in either party and the struggle is bound to go on the lines of the last twenty-three months. The bone of contention is bound to remain the same as before viz. the Councils. Those for entering have always strengthened their position by entangling the boycott of Councils with the boycott of Courts. The boycott of Councils has no more to do with the boycott of Courts than either of these has to do with the boycott of schools receiving State aid or with the boycott of foreign cloth. Courts, more particularly the Civil Courts deal with differences between subject and subject with very rare exceptions of suits against the Secretary of Stote. In this respect, they have nothing in common with Councils. The Courts have been in existence before the Constitutional Reforms. The lawyers again stand on a far different footing from members of Councils. To be a lawyer is a money earning profession just as the doctor's profession or as a share-broker's profession. As a lawyer can do harm to litigants in the mofussils, speculators do harm to a great number of city people and yet the Congress has not asked for a boycott of the stock Exchange. To be a member of a Council is not a profession or a trade. Therefore, the boycott of Councils has absolutely nothing to do, *upso facto*, with the boycott of Courts. It is wrong to connect these two in the way in which the pro-Council party is doing, viz., that they stand or fall together. One may be called off or released and the other kept in tact. This separation is absolutely necessary to remove the clouds sought to be raised by the pro-Council party. The boycott of Courts was only to secure wholetime workers. The public work was changing its character. The Congress was going beyond "resolving" and "debating." Considerably more was required to be done than lecturing. The Congress was transcending the stage of mere agitation for which legal practitioners were eminently fitted and sufficient. For the work that came prominently before the Congress in 1920, wholetime workers became necessary. Till then the Congress was for all practical purposes identified with legal practitioners. It was necessary to change the identification. This change could be effected only by refusing that place of domination to the lawyer which he got for being a lawyer. The boycott of Councils stands on an absolutely different footing. The new Councils were created by a New Act and were so constituted as to give them a great moral authority although in fact the popular majorities were rendered hopelessly impotent. To be in the Councils would surely have been cooperation with the bureaucracy. If there was any doubt, Mr. Lloyd George and his other ego Lord Reading have clearly removed it. Will the pro-Council party understand?—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

CHALLENGE TO CO-OPERATORS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Premier's speech on the Indian-British Civil Service in the House of Commons was criticised by persons of all shades of opinions. Even the Anglo-Indians, Moderates and the staunchest of the staunchest Cooperators had to raise their voice against the speech, calculated to be detrimental to the interests of both India and Great Britain. The Non-Cooperators have nothing to do with the speech, because since long they have learnt how to treat and respect the British pledges and promises. In connection with Turkey and the Khilafat the promises have been shamelessly broken and that they are repeatedly broken is not a new truth to the world in general and India in particular. All this has brought the Non-Cooperators to a simple and direct conclusion that to rely on others is to dig their own graves.

But the Cooperators have a direct concern with the same speech to which the Non-Cooperators have been indifferent and careless. The speech being in direct contravention of the policy of 1917 and the Act of Parliament of 1919, they, who had unflinching and unswerving faith in the Reforms were perplexed. The Magna Charta of India is nothing more than mere scrap of paper or something like that! They the Cooperators, saw the gravity of the speech and raised their voice, weak and feeble though it was, and emphatic protests in some cases against the same. Not satisfied with only protests, a deputation waited upon H. E. the Viceroy at Simla. We have often seen the fate of the protests, petitions and deputations and so it was too much to expect anything more in this case also. Further, it was both silly and futile to expect one, who remained silent, at the time Mr. Montagu resigned and bore away the insult, would give justice in accordance with law and equity. Over and above that it was quite evident that he, as the head of the Indian Government, "the subordinate branch of the Imperial Government" as explained by Lord Curzon, would submit and succumb to Downing Street's decision. The Viceroy's reply, camouflaging as it is, is also a proof of the same clearly vindicating what position she (India) holds in her administration.

The answer of the Viceroy is a weak and feeble attempt on his part to explain away the situation or anyhow to allay and soothe the feelings of the Cooperators. From what he spoke, it is quite clear that somehow or other, in a more or less degree he upholds the views expressed by the Premier in his speech. It may be a "note of warning" to the Nationalists, but, no doubt, it is a challenge to the whole of India, questioning her right and capacity of governing herself. It is for the nation—the Moderates and the Cooperators how to accept the challenge. It is a long time since the Non-Cooperators have accepted the challenge. Bravely and unswervingly they are performing their duties and now is to be seen how the cooperating party accepts the challenge and what practical steps and action does it propose or attempt to take.

Recall what late Mr. Gokhale said. Practise and preach the same. In his presidential address at the Benares Congress, speaking in connection with the partition of Bengal Mr. Gokhale observed as follows:—

"If the opinions of even such men are to be brushed aside with contempt, if all Indians are to be treated as no better than dumb-driven cattle; if men, whom any other country would delight to honour, are to be thus made to realize the utter humiliation and helplessness of their position in their own, then all I can say is *'Good-bye to all hope of cooperating in any way with the bureaucracy in the interests of the people.'* I can conceive of no graver indictment of British rule than that such a state of things should be possible after a hundred years of that rule!"

Since that time the situation has grown from bad to worse. No change in the policy. No relief to the people. Swaraj is the only remedy to regain the byegone glory and past prosperity. Non-Cooperation is the only way to the Swaraj. Then will the Cooperators non-cooperate?—Yours, etc.,

'M'.

Aug. 21.

"A JAIL SCANDAL."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Director of information has in his usual way denied the allegations made by Messrs. Bhojraj and Verhomal regarding the ill-treatment suffered by them along with other prisoners at the hands of the jailors, sepoys and the warders, but such denials would not satisfy the public. If the allegations as stated by the Director of information are untrue, then, why do the Government fight shy of appointing a committee of inquiry. It is noteworthy that there is at present no visiting committee in the Visapur Jail. It is further noteworthy that prisoner after prisoner has complained to me about the treatment meted out to him by the Jailors and Superintendent down to the meanest warders. The Doctor, too, has been reported to be indifferent and apathetic towards the prisoners, and prone to turn them out on the usual plea that they were feigning illness. How is it that prisoners have invariably complained of treatment suffered by them in this particular jail. Why has this jail been singled out? Messrs. Bhojraj and Verhomal both complained to me about the treatment suffered by them at the hands of warders and sepoys immediately after their release and they shewed to me marks of injuries on their bodies and I was thoroughly convinced that their complaints were absolutely true. The complaint of Messrs Bhojraj and Verhomal has been corroborated by the complaints of other prisoners. I send you herewith a copy of the statement of a Parsi prisoner who was released from the Visapur Jail few months prior to the release of Messrs. Bhojraj and Verhomal which speaks for itself. A copy of the said statement was sent by me to the Inspector-General of Prisones, and a reply thereto was received by me from the Government to the effect that the allegations regarding ill-treatment of prisoners, especially Malegaon under-trial prisoners, are untrue. Government, however, admitted that it was a fact that Khalifa, a Malegaon under-trial prisoner, had died pending his appeal in the High Court but it was stated that it was not true that he had died of ill-treatment. Now, according to my information, Khalifa was a robust and healthy man and that it is a mystery that such a robust man should have died without some illness or cause. Government have not, however, vouchsafed the cause of his death. Government further admitted that there was no visiting Committee in the Visapur Jail and they intended to form one. God knows when the Committee will come into existence. Government further have not responded to my suggestion that prisoners should be given an assurance that they would be transferred to another jail if they come forward and make full disclosure regarding the ill-treatment suffered by them at the hands of the jail officials, warders and sepoys. No prisoner dare make a complaint against the Jail officials, without such an assurance. If Government are really sincere in their intentions of improving the lot of the prisoners, then I fail to see what difficulty there can be, for giving such an assurance. The system of Camp Jails and the consequent fettering of prisoners during the day as well as the night is a standing disgrace to the jail administration, and in no civilized country except India could such a system be tolerated for a moment. The sooner such camp jails go out of existence the better. The humane element is at a discount in such jails. No attention is paid to the moral, religious and technical instruction of the prisoners whereby they could be made useful members of the society. The "danda' and corporal punishment are the only method folhigh time that there should be a radical reform in our jails, and that our jail system should be brought into a line with systems prevailing in other parts of the civilized world like France, England, America and Germany. As a first step I would suggest that Jailors and Superintendents should be men of high education and fully conversant with the modern prison systems, and that the Jail medical men should be persons possessing high medical qualifications, and greater powers of supervision who would listen to the complaints of the prisoners with kindness, and expose the faults of the jail officials without fear. I would lastly suggest that jails should be transferred to the Ministers, who would be more responsible to public opinion than the present Member of the Executive Council who is not able to distinguish between a political and a non-political prisoner.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA.

Bombay, August 21.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Steamer Macedonia, with outward mails of 10th inst., expected to arrive 5 a.m.
Laundry Class commences at 5-30 at Mayo Road, Y. W. C. A.

SATURDAY, August 26.

Ganesh Chaturthi, Bank Holiday.
The s.s. China with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races: Sixth Extra Meeting.
Public Meeting to give expression re Premier's speech, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.
National Medical College Celebrations, 2 p.m.

OUTWARD MAIL.

The Mail Steamer Malwa has on board the outward mails of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said on Wednesday the 23rd instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, Via Calcutta will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 25th instant.

BOMBAY RED CROSS WEEK.

406 feet of rupees have been collected in the scheme for raising a mile of rupees'.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

BHULESWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of our Committee, for eight vacancies of our ward in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be received upto Thursday 31st instant in our office in Princes Street.
Nominations should be sent with full name and addresses.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

The shareholders of the Punjab National Bank Limited at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting held on 20th August 1922, at the Bank building have decided to raise the authorised capital of the Bank from 50 Lakhs to One Crore. 4/5th of the Capital when issued by the Directors, will be offered at par to the Shareholders and 1/5th of the same will be offered to General public at such premium as the Directors may decide.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As five seats are vacant in the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, from amongst the Byculla D. C. E., members those who wish to stand as candidates for the same are requested to send in their applications duly proposed and seconded by members of the Byculla D. C. E., on or before the 31st instant. Application should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary and posted to the address of the Office:—No. 652 Parel Road, opporite Sir J. J. Hospital.

GANPATI FESTIVAL AND MILLWORKERS.

A meeting of millhands was held under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitawardhak Sabha on the 23rd instant, at Manaji Hall, Lower Parel, when Mr. S. K. Bole M. L. C. presided and it was unanimously resolved that the Millowner's Association be requested to close the Mills on Saturday and Sunday, the 26th and 27th instant, on account of the Ganpati Holidays.

OPENING CEREMONY OF KATRAK'S HOSIERY STALL.

The opening ceremony of Katrak's Hosiery Stall, Asoka Stores branch, Charni Road was performed yesterday by Mrs. Dalal. Quite a large gathering of Parsi ladies and gentlemen had assembled by 5 o'clock to witness the opening ceremony of this new venture. Among the ladies present were Mrs. Paovala, Mrs. Dalal Mrs. Dubash, Mrs. Duggan and several others. On behalf of the proprietor of the stall, Mr. Katrak, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas made a short speech at the close of which he requested Mrs. Dalal to declare the stall open. In the course of his speech Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas dwelt upon the vital need for encouraging Swadeshi industries and made a moving appeal to all those present to patronise Swadeshi articles to a greater extent.
The stall was then declared open by Mrs. Dalal, and the function was brought to a close.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Provincial Congress Committee for the City of the Bombay will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

GANAPATI-UTSAV.

Under the auspices of the New English School Old Boys' Union, Bombay the "Ganapati-Utsav" will be celebrated to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) in the New English School Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Girgaum, Bombay, when Mr. P. S. Baikhale and others will address the meeting. All are cordially invited to attend the function.

VADNAGARA NAGRA MANDAL.

The Fourteenth Annual Gathering of the Vadnagara Nagra-Mandal, Bombay will be held at the Zaverbai Hall, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road at 3 p.m. (B. T.) to-morrow (Saturday), when all the members of the Community are cordially invited to attend. Mr. Himatlal Ganeshji Anjaria will preside on the occasion.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN MITRA MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal a meeting will be held at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-morrow (Saturday), at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank Road, to congratulate the students (including lady students) of the Community who have won distinctions in the different examinations of the Bombay University held this year.
Mr. D. G. Dalvi will preside. All ladies and gentlemen of the G. S. B. Community are cordially invited to attend.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Managing Committee of the Buddha Society Bombay, will be held at Dr. Nair's Building, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Saturday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

PARSI RAJKEYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to give further expression to public opinion re the Premier's speech on the I. C. S. Debate, when Messrs. D. G. Dalvi, B. G. Trivedi, Jamnadas Mehta, F. G. Ginvalla, I. S. Haji, D. S. Dange, Prof. Khare and other will speak.

CONTINUATION CLASS IN COOPERATION.

The Continuation Class in Cooperation will meet on Sunday the 27th instant at the Maratha High School, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, from 8-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m., when the new lecture series on Agricultural Co-operation and Agricultural Industries will commence, Rai Bahadur S. S. Talmaki, the Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute will deliver his opening lecture on the subject.

POLICE COURT CASES.

ONE MONTH'S R. I. FOR DESERTING FROM HOSPITAL.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Beart, charged Oswald Bjarue Amundson, (Norwegian) with deserting from E. G. Hospital on July 29th last.
The evidence showed that the accused was an inmate of the Government Workhouse and was sent for treatment to E. G. Hospital. While in hospital he deserted it. He was arrested by Sergeant Raymond. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FINED RS. 200 FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sergeant Harrison charged Ramdas Jaychand with rash and negligent driving.
Mr. S. I. Haji, Bar-at-law, defended the accused.
The evidence showed that on August 17th at 4 p.m. accused was driving his car along Princess Street from Crawford Market side so fast that when it arrived at the end of the road it collided with another car occupied by Mrs. Campbell giving her a cut besides damaging the car.
The accused pleaded not guilty and said he did not see the complainant's car taking a turn.
His worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CORONER'S COURT.

RUN OVER BY STEAM LORRY.

On the morning of the 23rd instant at about 11-30 Nama Sukharam, a labourer aged 40, was going along Haines Road towards the Fire Brigade Station with luggage on his head, when he was run over by a steam lorry No. 751, belonging to the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., and driven by David Ezekiel and was killed on the spot.
At the Coroner's Court, Mr. King, the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Nama, when David was present.
Hasanalli Hathumali said that he arrived on the 23rd instant at the Byculla Station. The deceased was carrying his box from the station and he was following him. They were walking about the middle of the road as a bullock cart was on their left. When they were at the junction of Hains Road and Souter Street, three motor lorries came and two passed them. The third lorry came and the left front mudguard struck the deceased and knocked him down. The left their wheel passed over the lower part of his abdomen.
Inspector Hurst of the Agripada Police Station who went on the spot on receipt of information said the dead body was lying at the side of the road and a patch of blood was about the middle of the road.
David in his voluntary statement said that he came from Jacob Circle and two motor-lorries preceded him. To his left was a bullock-cart. He was on the right hand side of the seat and the fireman was putting water into the boiler. Suddenly the fireman shouted and he (deponent) stopped the lorry and went to deceased and then informed the police.
The jury returned a verdict that the death of Nama was caused by his having been accidentally knocked down by a motor-lorry driven by David.

LATE DR. J. A. TURNER.

We deeply regret to announce the death of Dr. J. A. Turner, the late Health Officer of the Bombay Municipality, which took place in England.
Dr. Turner occupied the post of Health Officer from 1902 to 1919, during which period he rendered valuable services to the city. He was a man of exceptional abilities, with a thorough knowledge of public health welfare. When he retired in the year 1919, the Bombay Municipal Corporation passed a resolution paying a glowing tribute for his services in the cause of the city. Dr. Turner took great interest in the sanitary affairs of the city. It was he who started the Bombay Sanitary Association in 1909. Sometime after the Sanitary Association was started in this city, several other similar institutions were set on foot in the districts and Native States which were affiliated to the Association. In 1911, Dr. Turner thought of starting the "King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League" for the control of tuberculosis in India. His idea took shape in 1912, when the late Sir Ratan Tata contributed a handsome donation for the benefit of the League. Dr. Turner took great pains to set this League going on a sound basis and the dispensary with a museum and an information bureau at Princess Street, and a branch dispensary at Kamatipura was started. Again, in the year 1913 it was Dr. Turner who started the Lady Willingdon Maternity Home with the object of enlisting the co-operation of the public with the Health Department. Later on maternity homes were opened at Bellasis Road, Parel and Colaba. Then, again, in the same year Dr. Turner drafted a scheme for combating venereal diseases which was submitted to the Royal Commission on venereal diseases.
Notwithstanding his official duties, Dr. Turner was an honorary worker for various public institutions.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

Steady undertone with prices rather more in favour of sellers was maintained in Howrahs and Clives and few other jute shares which were dealt in to-day. Orients and Anglo-Indians were in request but sellers showed no inclination to come to terms. Northbrooke and Reliances continued firm. Centurys were steady at Rs. 9/8 and Waverleys were asked for up to Rs. 10/6. Cottons were generally easier, but business was not on big scale. Burrakurs reacted from their rise of yesterday and had sellers all day at Rs. 35/12. Naziras were done up to Rs. 5, but were offering at less money before the close. There was very little else doing. In coal section Industrials were quiet with exception of good enquiry for Bengal Potteries and some interest shown in Titaghur Papers. British India Corporation ordinary changed hands in fair numbers. Small business was done in Ryam Sugars, Bengal papers were on offer. Marshalls had sellers and B. I. Tobaccos were again quoted at Rs. 1/8. Imperial Banks were unchanged. Imperial Bank of India Calcutta rate for demand loans remains unchanged being four per cent. Following were closing quotations.

Government Securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper at 57, 6 per cent. bonds (1932) 100-4.
Bank:—Imperial Bank 369.
Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore 470, Dunbar 385, Kesoram 12-14.
Jute:—Alliance 545, Birla 5-6, Century 9-9, Clive 35, Howrah 44-12, Hukumchand ordinary 2-3 discount, Kanknarrah 444, Megna 41, Northbrook 109, Orient 175, Reliance 47-8.
Coal:—Burrakur pref. 96-8, Gopalichuck 16, Katras Jherriah 114, New Tetturya 11-8, Nazira 5, Northern 7.
Miscellaneous:—Eastern Paint annas 8, Lister Antiseptic 3, Automatic Tools 2-14, Indian Iron and Steel 49-8, Kumardhubi Engineering 5-12, Marshall (India) Ltd. 6-12, Britannia Biscuit 7, B. India Corporation pref. 106, B. I. Tobacco 1-8, Indo Burma Tin 3-12, Madan Theatres 7-4, Spences Hotel 13, Acme Oil 1, Ryam Sugar 39-13.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

STORMY GENERAL MEETING,

4 PER CENT DIVIDEND PROMISED.

The Ordinary General meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., was held yesterday, Sir Dorab J. Tata presiding.
When the Secretary had read the notice convening the meeting Mr. P. D. Shamdasani raised a point of order. He said the balance sheet was not in conformity with the requirements of section 132 of the Indian Companies Act and was insufficient and defective inasmuch as the said balance sheet did not give some essential information. After Mr. Shamdasani had spoken for some time the Chairman said he would rule him out of order, as from what he had heard his point was not in order.
Mr. Shamdasani said he was raising a point of order.
The Chairman said it was his business to make the speech and he would rule Mr. Shamdasani out of order.
At this there were loud cries of asking the chairman to allow him to speak.
Mr. Shamdasani said they must obey the Chair, even if he ruled the speaker out of order. He would, however, speak only for a few minutes.
The chairman agreed to this and the speech was continued.
The chairman said all he had to say was that the balance-sheet was certified to by a chartered accountant and under those circumstances he must rule the point out of order.
Mr. M. A. Haveliwalla then got up and said that the meeting should be adjourned in the interests both of the directors and the shareholders.
The chairman said he could not allow that sort of speech.
After some further arguments Mr. Haveliwalla asked for a few minutes only. He said the shareholders had not received the balance sheet in time.
One shareholder shouted out that he had not yet received his copy of the report.
The chairman said he had better take up the matter with the Post Office.
Mr. Haveliwalla appealed to the chairman to co-operate with the shareholders. Did he not want his work to be simplified? Was it not better to adjourn the meeting, he asked.
The chairman said he was out of order.
Mr. Haveliwalla said if they went on like that they would be forfeiting the confidence of the shareholders and the public of Bombay. The directors were losing the confidence of the whole of India, said the speaker.
The chairman then made the following remarks in the course of his lengthy speech.
I have noticed in the "Chronicle" of this morning a letter from Mr. Haveliwala in which he complains of the introduction of foreign capital and also complains that our shareholders were not given an opportunity to subscribe to the debentures. We have £2,000,000 of the debentures for sale. If any shareholder or Indian financier wishes to buy these, we shall be happy to receive his application after the meeting, so that only £2,000,000 sterling will remain in a foreign country.

LABOUR PROBLEM.

There are only two questions I wish to touch on before I ask you to accept our Report. The first is labour. During the past month we have been hearing all sorts of rumours from the Works. We are told all sorts of things, and you must have seen in the papers reports of mass meetings and threats of strikes. I do not believe many of the rumours, but I do want to say this to our workmen. By our efforts and theirs we have raised the wages of labour of the sort which we employ to a point never before reached in India. We have raised and are continually raising its standard of comfort. We have provided hospitals and schools. We have now provided the Technical Institute at great expense to educate our own people. We have done and are continually doing everything that we can for them. And above all, we have not the least desire to quarrel with our workmen. But we cannot escape a quarrel, if our workmen adopt the attitude which some of them seem inclined to adopt at present. We cannot escape it, if some of them are eager to exploit their fellow workmen and and their fellow shareholders for their own benefit and, if, for that purpose, they deliberately bring in from outside men who pose as politicians, who know nothing of the real facts of this great enterprise of ours, and whose one aim is to foment trouble out of which they may draw some reputation and some credit. We cannot escape it, if such workmen for such purposes deliberately set about false rumours as to the policy of the Company and false statements as to the support which their own class afford them. You have heard of mass meetings at Jamshedpur. These mass meetings are not commonly attended by more than two thousand men out of the thirty thousand whom we employ and many of them are onlookers. If the men accept such leadership, they must necessarily allow themselves to be forced into opposition to the Company and, as one evil necessarily begets another, that opposition will almost inevitably alter the policy of the Company and alter the spirit in which it treats and regards its workmen. In other countries, workmen are beginning to understand that they are joint and not separate in interest with their employers. In Japan workmen have asked their employers voluntarily to reduce their wages because they saw that otherwise their industry could not live. Every mail brings news of fresh reductions of wages in England in the iron trade to meet the falling prices, and these reductions are loyally accepted by the men because they are educated enough to understand that it will not help them to drive their employers into bankruptcy. In the past three years we have raised the wages of our labour over 59 per cent. We have done much. We have spent much to increase their standard of comfort, we cannot hold their wages at that level if, when workmen in other countries are co-operating with employers to reduce costs, they force disagreement upon us in order to compel us to raise wages and so to raise costs. Our labour cost per ton of product has gone up 175 per cent. since 1916. Our capital expenditure on the Town and welfare has gone up from 25 lakhs to 183 lakhs. In this last year we paid our labour over 73 lakhs of rupees and our Ordinary shareholders nothing. On such a record can it fairly be said that we have taken no thought or care for labour or that labour does not get its fair share of our common fund. Therefore, I say to our workmen, here is our record, compare it with the record of these men who are trying to stir up trouble and friction between us. What have they done for you? Why should you trust them rather than us? We have told you that we cannot increase your wages. There is no money for this. Is it not indeed obvious that there is no money when you see workmen in foreign countries asking that wages should be reduced in order that may be able to get work and to live by it? when you see that we are asking our shareholders to give up their dividends for the common benefit. Can these men disprove any of these statements? Must they not admit them as true? I say to you, therefore, and to them also, "Work with us, not against us, if you wish us to make more money, if you wish us to increase that common fund on which we all depend. It can only be done by cooperation and fellowship, it can never be done by enmity and greed and falsehood."

UNFAIR COMPETITION.

There is one other matter I wish to deal with. That is the fiscal policy of this country. We have already told the Government and the Fiscal Commission of our needs. We told the Government a year ago that the industry was in danger. We warned them that steel was being dumped in this country. We believe that Government and indeed, all interests in this country, are in their heart of hearts convinced that it is unthinkable that India should be left defenceless in this matter, that it is essential that we should have the power to produce rails and steel in India sufficient for all our transport, that this is a question of military necessity, of imperative military necessity, both for India and for the Empire. But Commissions sit and Government speaks and writes and nothing happens. Already steel is being sold to India by almost every country in the world at prices a long way below the price at which it is sold in the country of origin. Even England is steadily quoting lower prices for export than for home consumption. We are rapidly becoming once more the dumping ground of the whole world. No industry can live against unfair competition of that nature. It is no question of our own particular Company. It is a matter of life and death to India that she should be able to manufacture this essential material insufficient quantities to defend herself. I do not think there can be two opinion as to the right of a nation to defend itself against dumping in order to protect its essential industries. Practically every Government in the world has adopted such measures and the cost to India would not be great. We believe and hope that both Government and the country have the will and the intention to prevent this essential industry being wiped off the map of India by unfair competition of this sort.

DANGERS OF SPECULATION.

There is just one word which I would like to add to our shareholders. Three years ago in 1919 in my speech at this meeting I warned you of the danger of speculation. I told you that I could recall the disastrous effects that followed upon the speculative activity brought about by the rich profits which were put into the pockets of business men in Bombay by the American Civil War. I pointed out then that there was grave danger that similar speculation, following upon the late war, might fritter away our resources when they were most needed. You will, I think, admit that I was right in my warning and when the unfortunate victims of this speculative mania which has proved so disastrous to all of us, complain that they have been ruined by their faith in the future of Indian industry you will admit that I, at any rate, in this place and as representing the Steel Company solemnly warned them against this dangerous delusion. If you consider, you will also, I think, admit that the Directors have acted with extreme wisdom in conserving their resources and in increasing their reserves during the period of depression which has inevitably followed upon the speculation that my warning could not prevent. I now formally move that the Report of the Directors be approved.
Mr Lallubhbai Samaldas seconded.

SOME SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

Mr. Shamdasani asked several questions and the following are some of them:—
(a) What is the rate of interest and the amount thereof charged and included in the Capital Expenditure on "Greater Extensions" amounting to Rs. 7,25,60,371-15-0 as at 1st April 1921 and Rs. 10,67,48,228-2-6 as at 31st March 1922? (b) Is it a fact or not that the Profit of the Company in reality is made up of Interest charged to Capital Expenditure on "Greater Extensions" and Excess of Revenue Income over Revenue Expenditure (including in addition to actual outgoings, all items properly chargeable against Revenue)? If so Is it a fact or not that the Dividends declared are largely paid out of Interest charged to Capital Expenditure on "Greater Extensions" and thus indirectly out of Capital? If not (d) Are the Dividends declared really paid out of business Profits? If so, How?
Is it a fact or not that Interest due on the Special Accounts aggregating Rs. 14,88,914 is a charge on the Net Profit from the business of the Company? If so, how is it that the Agents have virtually charged their commission on the above sum?
There was a consultation between the directors and the chairman said he would take note of these questions. It was ultimately decided that the chairman should answer all questions together at the end.
Mr. S. N. Gazdar said the chairman had asked them to co-operate with the directors and the shareholders would do so, provided they were given 6 per cent. dividend. It would only cost them 14 lakhs and there were many widows and shareholders who were entirely dependent for their maintenance on the income of these shares. If their income was stopped now those people would have to go without their bread. If the chairman wished to avoid any trouble the speaker wanted him to consult with the directors and see whether they could not give a dividend of 6 per cent.
The Chairman: No.

ROSY PROSPECTS!

Mr. N M. Dumasia said he had got a copy of the report from the company's office, as he had not received his, from the Post Office. Last year the chairman had said that he wanted the fullest sympathy and support of the shareholders. The speaker now asked him to give his fullest sympathy and support to the shareholders, some of whom had been ruined. The report said there was no cause for anxiety and that it was a wonderful record. He wanted to know what that wonderful record was when the shareholders had got no dividend. Why should they have any anxiety when they had got no dividend? And even for some more years to come? The Chairman had once said that the company would have to be taken into liquidation. If he had done that then they would have been saved much of their money and would not have been ruined. Poor shareholders had been misguided and mislead on the communique issued by the company to the press in which it was stated that it would be possible to pay dividends for the entire year in the beginning of June. It was stated in that communique: "the Steel company has had a fairly prosperous year and the preliminary accounts for 1920-21 show that the profits will not be appreciably lower than those of the previous year." Further it was stated: "It is expected that the profits of the year 1921-22 will be sufficiently large to provide for the dividends which will have to be paid on the new capital, which will participate in the profits from 1st July 1921."
Continuing asked Mr. Dumasia: where was the dividend now? (Laughter). Was that communique issued to enable somebody to palm off his shares on the unsuspecting public? Where was the dividend which was not forthcoming and there was the chairman telling them that it was the most wonderful year! The chairman had given them a homily on speculation! If instead of addressing that homily to the shareholders, he had addressed it to come of the directors and some members of hisown staff, he would have done better. The homily had come too late after putting forward such rosy prospects before the shareholders! The speaker then quoted from the chairman's previous speeches where it was said that it did not matter to the company whether the war terminated the next day, for the company's books were full of orders which would enable them to go on for some years. They had provided too large a sum for depreciation, for out of a profit of 23 lakhs, 19 lakhs had been taken to depreciation for the first three months. He appealed to the chairman to co-operate with the shareholders and show them his sympathy. The company did not know where it stood, neither did the directors and the shareholders. If the shares had risen to a fictitious value, it was due to the rosy prospects held out to the shareholders by the chairman and he must be blamed for that. Mr. Dumasia then moved an amendment that the consideration of the report be postponed for two months.
Mr. N. H. Moos said he had no personal axe to grind, as his holding was small and would only bring him six or seven rupees if a dividend were given. The eshareholders must be satisfied with a small dividend of say 5 per cent. on the ordinary shares. If the directors would consider the position of the company they would see that they could give a dividend without detriment to the interests of the company. The speaker then suggested that the depreciation fund might be depleted by the deduction of about four lakhs and that sum provided for dividends; he also suggested that from the provision made for super-tax a small amount might be deducted; all that should go to make a dividend of 5 per cent. on all ordinary shares. He moved an amendment accordingly, together with the consequential amendments. He said the shareholders had no power to propose a dividend; it was the function of the directors under the Articles of Association. He appealed to the chairman to consider the position properly and declare a dividend accordingly. If it were even 4 per cent. it would not matter much, said the speaker.
Mr. Shamdasani said the chairman was always against speculation. In fact he had told his brokers often that the shares were not worth the market price for same.

4 PER CENT. DIVIDEND DECLARED.

There was a long consultation between the directors, the solicitors, and the shareholders who had proposed the amendment. Eventually, it was decided by the directors to give a dividend of 4 per cent. to the ordinary shareholders, which would amount to Rs. 2-4 to each ordinary shareholder, for nine months. Mr. Moos changed his amendment accordingly and Mr. Dumasia seconded. The resolution was then passed. Other resolutions were also adopted by the shareholders, and the chairman said that if anybody wanted to have any information he would be glad to supply it to them. He asked Mr. Shamdasani to call at the office for the information wanted by him.
One shareholder said the replies and answers should be printed for the information of the shareholders. This was also undertaken by Mr. Shamdasani. With a vote of thanks to the chairman by Mr. Dumasia the proceedings terminated.

KIRKEE GYMKHANA RACES

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

Favoured by clear weather, large attendance than on Tuesday was noticeable at the second day of Kirkee Gymkhana races to-day. Extensive scratchings again marred most of the events. Finishes nevertheless were in most instances close and interesting.

HALESIAN STAKES. Distance 6 furlongs. Handicap for maiden Arab ponies, 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July 1921 which have not been placed.
H. Cursetjee's SIKHER 10-12, Mr. Fawcett 1
T. Giacolee's ARIS 9-7 (cd. 9-13) Capt. Misa 2
H. A Amer's ALAMGIR 9-12, Capt. Newill 3
Won by half a length, 3 lengths second and third.
Time.—1 min. 35 2/5secs.
No investments on Tote.

BANDO BUST STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs. Handicap for Horses entered on first any in Golmal Cup.
Capt. Farrar's EMPTY TITLE 11-9 Capt. Newill 1
Capt. J E Hance's KING'S HEAD 10-10. (cd. 10-11) Mr. Meyer 2
Won by a head.
Time:—1 min. 1 secs.

CHOOLBULLI STAKES. Distance 7 furlongs. Handicap for C. B. horses in third division.
Mr. Fawcett's CIDER 11-6, Owner 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's BY JOVE 11-8 Capt. Misa 2
A. Templeman's DOUGLAS PRIAM 10-1. Mr. Ward 3
Won by half a length, 15 lengths.
Time.—1min. 45 2-5secs.

DUG OUTS FOLLY STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs. Distance handicap for trainers' hack only.
L. F. Bastian's UNNAMED 9-0, 25 yds Owner 1
M. Ryan's SADIL MALIK 12-7, 375 yds. Mr. Harrison 2
D. Greenhalgh's ISBURY ROSE 10-10. scratch. Owner 3
Won by 4 lengths, 6 lengths, second and third. No time.

GUDWAL CUP. Distance 1 mile. Handicap for horses in third division.
Sardar Daval Singh Chhachi's LEICESTER SQUARE 9-7 Mr. Bomford 1
Capt. C S Farrar's EMPTY TITLE 9-12 Capt. Newill 2
H. B. Shroff's SUGARY SAM 10-10, Capt. Misa 3
Won by half a length, one length second and third.
Time—1 min. 53 2/5secs.

DRY GINGER STAKES. Distance 7 furlongs. Handicap for Arabs in third division.
Vernon's CALIFORNIA 10-8 Capt. Misa ... 1
Maharaja of Kolhapur's BHAGVA ZENDA 9-10 Mr. Bomford 2
Abdulla Mana's SIMON 9-13, Mr. Fawcett 3
Won by half a length, 2 lengths between second and third.
Time.—1min. 42 4/5 secs.

BARA SALAAM STAKES. Distance 5 furlongs. Handicap for ponies 14-2 and under, entered on first day in A. F. I. Cup.
Capt. J E Hance's JOAN 10-7 (cd. 10-10) Capt. Weber 1
Major S S Hodgin's THE POEM 11-7 Mr. Fawcett 2
Capt. Carmichael's CLIQUOT 10-0, Mr. Bomford 3
Won by 1/4 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time.—1 min. 9 secs.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, Aug. 24.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. Oliveira, LL.B., proceeding on leave, pending further order.
Mr. Ghulam Husain Rahamatullah Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
Mr. Bapu Narayan Athavale, LL.B., to act as Third Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
Mr. Hormazdiar Phiroz Dastur Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
Mr. Indravadan N. Mehta, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.
Mr. V. R. Guttikar, on return from leave, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveri, vice Mr. N. R. Gundil.
Mr. N. R. Gundil, on relief, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Haveri.
Mr. B. B. Kunte, on return from leave, to be Additional Second Class Sub-ordinate Judge in the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Poona.
Commander R. W. V. Beatty, R.I.M., Divisional Marine Transport Officer, to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay.
Mr. K. C. Sen, I.C.S., Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Khandesh, to be Additional Sessions Judge, Khandesh.
Mr. F. Oliveira, LL.B., Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for one month.
Mr. J. H. Betigeri, First Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar, is granted leave for one month with effect from the 11th September 1922, with permission to reside from Government service on the expiry of the leave.
Mr. W. L. K. Herapath, Acting Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted, with effect from the 24th November 1922, leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for four months.
Major A. C. D. Thorne, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, to be also Cantonment Magistrate, Kirkee, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lalchand Santsing to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Larkana, during the absence of Mr. Bulchand Alumal on leave.
Mr. J. A. R. Cama to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Surat, vice Mr. Trikamlal Pranjivandas Lakhia.
Mr. Trikamlal Pranjivandas Lakhia, on relief, to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Surat, vice Mr. Bhalchandra K. Joshi.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

Rao Sahib P. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar to be an Assistant Engineer in No. 1 Project Division of the Development Directorate, temporarily with effect from the 5th August 1922.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. H. Warden to act as a temporary Inspector of the Amalgamated Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department, on Rs. 600 per mensem with effect from 3rd July 1922 till the date of his relief.
Mr. R. H. Dyer to be a temporary Inspector of the Amalgamated Factory, Boiler and Smoke Nuisances Department, on Rs. 600 per mensem with effect from the 3rd July 1922 till relieved by Mr. MacNab.
Mr. K. P. Mullan, L.M. and S., B.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Dhulia, with attached duties, with effect from the forenoon of 23rd June 1922.
The services of Major M. S. Irani, I.M.S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 15th April 1922.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Lalchand Varumal Lalvani, B.Sc. (Edin.), Assistant Executive Engineer (on probation), is transferred from the Central to the Deccan Irrigation Division.

POONA RACES.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

(Saturday, 26th August, 1922.)
(Entire proceeds will be devoted to charity.)

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs
(Terms for Horses III Division.)
Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500.

Lace 9-5, Robina 9-5, Red Cross Boy 9-5, Blackwater 9-5, Eudorette 9-5, Rajira 9-5, Eccleston 9-5, Bohea 9-5, Bathurst 9-1, Greenfield 9-1, Pine Box 9-1, Mexican Eagle 9-1, Britomart 9-1, Rakings 9-1, Mary's Lamb 9-1, Olivine 8-13, Aulivia 8-10, Wajhachin 8-10, Milk Maid 8-10, Sunnygama 8-10, Anthracite 8-10, Sospello 8-10, Lively 8-10, Barbary 8-10, Pine Tree 8-10, Lomo 8-10, Bouillotte 8-7, Lisnasharragh 8-7, Footpedal 8-4, Cork Glass 8-3, Somali 8-3, Oregon Pine 8-3, Sevenbeans Jam 8-3, Lady Changeful 8-3, Rueful 8-3, Golden Gleam 8-1, Florella 7-12, Braganza 7-12, Victoria Cross 7-12, Pin Money 7-12, Merion 7-12, Rivolette 7-12, Cheery Girl 7-12, Lady Loo 7-8, Kintali 7-6, Ceremony 7-3.

THE CHELTENHAM STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2½ miles.
(Terms for Horses III Division.)
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

Larigot 12-13, Reigning Star 12-13, Repartee 12-10, Prim 12-3, St. Bee 12-3, Johnson 11-7, Elham Valley 11-7, Red Turk 11-7, Bristol Cream 11-7, Tessie 11-7, Carbide 11-7, Corkscrew 10-3.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
(Terms for Arabs III Division.)
Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200.

Napoleon 9-10, Wadi 9-10, Kingcraft 9-10, Bahadorjung 9-10, Sirtib 9-7, Trafalgar 9-7, Isonomy 9-4, Shah 9-3, Limerick 9-3, Cummer 9-3, Tawfik 9-3, Sanmayet 9-3, Black Guinea 9-3, Orator 9-3, Zohal 9-1, Triumph 9-0, Helicon 9-0, Marquis 9-0, Gulmarg 9-0, Hoojaz 9-0, Balance 8-13, Sir Jamal 8-13, Shanavaz 8-13, Truelove 8-13, Jerwan 8-13, Last Day 8-13, Muslat 8-11, Arabian Gold 8-11, Coroner 8-11, Careless 8-11, Khayum 8-11, Wincher 8-8, Grey Rosette 8-8, Buchefelos 8-7, Nakib 8-7, Black Prince 8-7, Bahadur-ul-Mulk 8-7, Roumania 8-7, Yellow Silk 8-6, Marshal Foch 8-6, Amiriung 8-4, Salute 8-4, Arbeed 8-3, Alder 8-3, Warrant 8-0, Laffy 8-0, Champion 7-10, Obizeb 7-10, Kapurthala 6-12.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
(Handicap for Arab Ponies I and II Divisions.)
Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Khundil 9-8, Tit Bits 9-0, Trade Mark 8-13, Mandil 8-12, Mikado 8-9, Nevermind 8-9, Summerton 8-9, Dublin 8-7, Latiff 7-10, Karam 7-9, March Along 7-9, Taj 7-8, Desert Flower 7-8, Arthur 7-7, Honeysuckle 6-7.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
(Handicap for Horses I and II Divisions.)
Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250.

Starshot 9-4, Aleli 9-4, The Devil 9-2, Silver Jug 9-2, Brendan 8-13, Carborundum 8-13, Northern Light 8-12, Simon's Choice 8-12, Unitoi 8-12, Night Bomber 8-12, William The Beau 8-8, Charlie's Smile 8-8, Night Watch 8-3, Love Glass 8-2, Floreal 8-2, Good Health 8-0, Silver Saint 8-0, Treddle 8-0, Marcodia 8-0, The Lark 7-12, Archer 7-9, Allington 7-7, On Leave 7-7, Plaxtol 7-6, Entailed 7-5, Festivity 7-0.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.
(Handicap for Horses II Division.)
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000

Floreal 9-6, Southern Beauty 8-12, Cally 8-12, The Count 8-11, Christmas Holiday 8-11, Piccolo 8-9, Allington 8-8, Chinese White 8-6, Entailed 8-6, Magical 8-5, Murmansk 8-2, Grande Place 7-13, Belle Voyageuse II 7-11, Dialect 7-9, Old Sport 7-5.

THE MAGDALA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.
(Handicap for Horses II Division.)
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.

Divide 9-0, The Lark 9-0, Scribble 8-11, Marmion 8-11, Whit Week 8-10, Lemoine 8-10, Verna 8-8, Aldergrove 8-8, Allensmore 8-6, Quite Dark 8-5, Atrocity 8-2, Starboard 8-0, Sarsaparilla 7-13, Dayspring 7-11, Risen Again 7-5.

FIRST MEETING, 1ST DAY.

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Professor Vaswani's book is a very helpful publication which explains "Swaraj" as it is understood (or at least ought to be understood in its widest significance) by the *intelligentia* of India. The present struggle, our author makes out, is a tug of war between Nationalism (in the broad sense) and the love of Liberty and Freedom on the one side and Power and Imperialism in the other. These have now reached a climax and a point of exhaustion, as it were, when Imperialism desires to trample down the spiritual aspirations of a rising Nation. Cult of Power leads to cult of violence and its necessary evils—hate and strife, struggle and discontent. Hate vibrations, we think, are fatal to any Government, foreign or national. Justice and efficiency may for a moment veil some dark deeds, yet lacking sympathy they cannot help showing up their darkness. The result is Agitation and Discontent which should at any cost be allayed. The solution lies in substituting Humanity for Imperialism and Sympathy for Power.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday August 25, 1922.

THE CALL TO MODERATES.

One of the principal injunctions of Mahatma Gandhi before he went to jail was: "Put the Moderates and Englishmen at their ease." There is evidence on all hands that this injunction of the Mahatma has been obeyed by the people, and whether they like the attitude of the Moderates or not, they have shown the utmost forbearance towards them. This forbearance is so striking that the most reactionary among the Moderates cannot help acknowledging it. It is certainly gratifying that this acknowledgement should have been forthcoming at a meeting of the Western India Liberal Association. The admission, grudging though it was, was made that "there was seen a tendency—among Non-cooperators, of course—to give the Moderates not only a proper hearing but an appreciative hearing." This tolerance is a measure of the success of the Non-Cooperation movement. And we have no doubt the Non-Cooperators everywhere will demonstrate their strength by giving a courteous and fair hearing to Cooperators. It is absurd, because of this tolerance, to suggest that the Non-Cooperation movement has failed or that the Non-cooperators have lost faith in the movement and so want to get into the Councils. No greater nonsense was ever uttered. Because a few people, here and there, who had never had a heart in the arduous business of achieving National freedom, had wavered in their adherence, it did not warrant an inference of this kind. Without going into the success or failure of Non-cooperation, we may enquire what the Moderates—or Liberals or Co-operators, by whatsoever name they may choose to label themselves—have achieved by clinging to a broken reed. For putting their faith in British politicians and blindly subscribing to the shibboleths of the bureaucracy, about "law, order and good Government," the Moderates have been betrayed. Nor is this the first betrayal. The memory of the Moderates must be very short, indeed, if, after the way in which, for thirty years almost, the country had been successively cheated of its just dues, they should still abide by the opportunist promises made by British statesmen.

It was in the early nineties that the Simultaneous Examinations resolution was passed by the House of Commons; but it remained a dead letter, and not all the agitation of Congressmen, their prayers and protests could secure the resolution being given effect to. It needed the exigencies of a world war to compel British politicians to concede in practice the smallest measure of justice to Indians in regard to the recruitment for the I.C.S. But for the acute political crisis, produced not by the arm-chair politicians of the Congress but by the active champions of India's claim to Home Rule, even the temporary change in the angle of vision among British statemen would not have been brought about. The Moderates have wronged themselves and their country by allowing themselves to be lured by the prospect of ease, emolument and flattery. The British politicians, taking advantage of their weakness, have exploited them for repressing their countrymen and flouting their aspirations. But for the weak-kneed surrender of the Moderates at the psychological moment and their short-sighted connivance at and support of the lawless methods of the bureaucracy, Swaraj might have been an accomplished fact ere now. It does not seem that even the "disloyal repudiation" of the pledges contained in an Act of Parliament has made them turn the searchlight inwards. They have, indeed, been ruffled at Mr. Lloyd George unscrupulously throwing them to the wolves of British Party exigencies. They are seriously alarmed by the black prospect opened out before their eyes by the candid speech of Mr. Lloyd George; they are disappointed with the Viceroy who has shown them that they have been hitherto trying to ford a mighty torrent with the aid of a mere reed. That reed has snapped in the middle of the stream and they are washed hither and thither uncertain of their ultimate destiny. To such of them as may survive the shock and be stranded on strange rocks, the path has been shown by those who rightly never staked their life on the reed of British promises. It is open to them to come back and join the rest of their countrymen in fording the stream at a less dangerous point. The path may be arduous but it is the surest way to the other bank.

And that path is for them to come back to the Congress from whose fold they have foolishly strayed. It has been made easy by the leaders of the Congress, who have extended to them an invitation. The Moderates, without hurting their own *amour propre*, can come back to the Congress and join the mighty army of Swaraj. We, therefore, endorse here the call which Hakim Ajmal Khan has sent forth to them, and which has been reinforced by other leaders. It is time for the Moderates to realise that the short-cut shown by the British bureaucracy does not lead them to life and glory; it leads only to the inglorious existence of a living death. Neither the creed nor the programme of the Congress should deter them from reconsidering why they should be so aimlessly drifting in the wilderness of bureaucratic dispensation. That the creed of the Congress offers no insuperable obstacles to the Moderates coming back to the Congress, needs no proof. It is so designed as to keep all sections together and make them all work for a common end—namely, the attainment of Swaraj. The attitude of the Moderates during the past three or four years suggests that they knew they had ceased to voice the feelings of the majority in the country, and while the bulk of the people exhibited signs of life, their own life had become arrested. We are, therefore, fortified in our view that the Moderates' attitude is unreasonable by an "Appeal to old Congressmen" issued by Mr. Jogiah Pantulu of Berhampore. Mr Pantulu is one of the oldest Congressmen, who "advocate and believe in self-Government within the Empire for, at least, a long time to come," and who do not agree with all the changes introduced in the Congress since 1920. But he has realised that "our country has just now been passing through a crisis of the greatst magnitude." He, like the Moderates, has his faith in attaining self-Government gradually and by degrees. But he has the fairness to recognize "at the same time, the wonderful self-sacrifice, the great suffering of, and the disinterested work done by, the Non-cooperators under the saintly direction of Mahatma Gandhi, (which he frankly admits) must extract, even from their worst enemies, feelings of admiration and respect, however much we may differ from them with respect to some of their methods and the main items of their programme." At the present time, there is an added reason for the Moderates to reconsider their attitude. Mr. Lloyd George has torn up an act of Parliament, to which the Moderates had clung as if it were their Magna Charta, and they have now no excuse to pin their faith to the prevarications of politicians. We hope Mr. Lloyd George's merciless exposure of their serious mistake will make them realise that their salvation will not come by cooperating with the wooden bureaucracy imposed from without, but that the very laws of justice and equity demand that they should cooperate with their own countrymen in their struggle to achieve Swaraj. Cooperation with the bureaucracy premises a complete change in the bureaucratic angle of vision, but Mr. Lloyd George has disillusioned everyone about the reality of the British attitude, which at heart has remained the same right through generations. Will the Moderates then be wise in their day and heed the call of reason and patriotism, ere it is too late, or will they, by their attitude, act as a drag on the emancipation of their country?

COMMERCE AND POLITICS.

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas' presidential review of the situation in India before the Indian Merchants' Chamber at its quarterly meeting on Saturday, dealt mainly with the three R's of Railway management, Retrenchment in public expenditure, and Reforms in the constitution. There were some other questions also touched upon, some of them not less important than the main questions treated of by the President of the Chamber. It may be refreshing to learn, for instance, on the personal authority of the Governor, that the Government of Bombay are sympathetic towards the public desire for better treatment of political prisoners. But we would rather echo Mr. Purshottamdas's utterance in another connection that "human patience has a limit, and statesmanship dictates a radical change of policy before it may be too late." We have, had, however, ample experience to feel sceptic about the Government of Bombay being capable of that high order of statesmanship which Mr. Purshottamdas seemed to expect from them, when he advised his hearers to wait for the details of the promised policy of reform in the treatment of political prisoners. The sentence quoted above from the presidential address was uttered in regard to the position of Indians in the Colonies. We entirely concur with the President's observation that "this subject is now developing into a chronic disease in the British Empire, and unless the statesmen who have a say and a free hand in the wielding of the Imperial policy perceive that India's patience is being tried more sorely than is good for all concerned, I am afraid *the conviction will grow in India that she can have no place in an Empire which openly disowns her and her children.*" For our part, we have never been fanatic believers in the sanity of British statesmanship; and after the Lloyd George ebullition, we almost despair of the British politicians being able to stave off the danger that Mr. Purshottamdas fears, by wise and timely statesmanship. But while we do not feel sanguine about the present-day British statesmen doing the right thing to prevent the danger to the British Empire, we would suggest to those who still have faith in the Government of India championing the Indian cause, whether it is not possible for the latter to adopt measures which would bring the Imperial bounders and Colonial intransigeants to heel. There is the impending change in the Indian fiscal policy for example. We do not know what the Fiscal Commission in its wisdom has recommended in the matter of Imperial Preference.

Apart from these questions, the presidential address was occupied with the three R's mentioned above. The President noted that the Government had not replied to the representation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber which pointed out that the report of the Acworth Committee "was being observed more in the non-acceptance of it than even in the most salient features of its unanimous part" (sic). And yet the Chamber was instrumental in bringing together representatives of the Indian commercial community for the consideration of alternative schemes of Company management on the expiry of the present contracts with the G. I. P. and E. I. Railways that the Government had the impertinence to inflict upon the Indian commercial bodies. Any sane man would have thought that after all the Indian public and publicists had said—and said in no uncertain terms—in favour of State management, there could not possibly be the least shred of an excuse to consider the alternative forms of Company management. Yet the Government of Lord Reading concocted and presented two schemes for company management, pretending, in the meanwhile, to have reserved their judgment on the main question—we think the only question—of State *versus* Company management. We commend, of course, the resolutions passed by the Conference called at the instance of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. But we are afraid Government seem to have already made up their mind in favour of Company management in spite of the overwhelming weight of public opinion against that costly and discredited device of perpetually restricting the industrial expansion of India. It is difficult to see how there can be any room for patience with such incorrigible bureaucrats. But, perhaps, unknown to ourselves, we are in an age of supermen—at least in the world of Indian Moderate politicians—preaching patience! On the question of financial retrenchment, no one can quarrel with Mr. Purshottamdas' desire for a spirit of cooperation between the Indian and European commercial communities in India. We are not quite sure if, even with Mr. Purshottamdas's *beaux* ideal of presidents all round, it would be always possible to reconcile the fundamentally divergent interests of the two communities. We fear the report of the Fiscal Commission, when it is published, may show even Mr. Purshottamdas the impracticability of reconciliation on essential questions of policy. We have still to know that the European commercial community in India, barring few exceptions, has any interest beyond making the largest amount of money in the shortest possible time. To them, therefore, it is of the utmost importance that taxation be as low as possible—which is quite different from saying that expenditure should be low but so well distributed as not to retard the material and moral welfare of India. It is here we consider the issue will be joined in the Retrenchment Committee if only the Indian representatives know their business. We would warn Mr Purushottamdas himself against being hypnotised into cooperation merely by the rich tints of the picture he himself has painted. There are grave dangers to India if the Retrenchment Committee interprets its reference to mean devising means to reduce taxation and not to reduce unprofitable expenditure. The European community in the past, Mr. Purushottamdas will find, always supported the crushing military expenditure. No Indian, whether professional politician or unsophisticated businessman, can support it at anything like its present size. The European community has also always supported huge programmes of public borrowing, with all their inevitable evils of perennial drain and progressive impoverishment, under the flimsy pretext of the material development of India, regardless of their reaction on Indian finance. No Indian, whether lawyer or trader or industrialist, can support the borrowing programmes of the Indian Government all over the country. Admitting all the advantages of cooperation we wonder if Mr. Purushottamdas realises fully the mischief of the present financial policy which meets a good portion of what would really be "Home" charges or net drain from India by borrowing, thereby affording a temporary relief to the Indian taxpayer which is as illusory as it is unjustifiable. The relief to the tax-payer, if possible in the Indian financial system as it stands to-day, will largely, if not wholly, fall to the share of the monied and propertied classes who are well able to bear the taxes laid upon them. For, the other items of public revenue—like the income from land—are fixed and incapable of variation. But if such relief is bought by the Indian mercantile community, in collaboration with their European *confreres*, at the cost of postponing projects of moral and material improvement, at the cost of starving education and sanitation, neglecting Industries and ignoring forests, and shelving irrigation, the relief would be too dearly purchased. And even then it would mark the commencement of a much more deplorable cleavage between the propertied classes and the proletariat, which it would be unwise to emphasise even for the sake of securing harmony between the Indian and the European commercial communities.

As regards the Reforms we have always believed them to be illusory. Mr. Lloyd George will, of course, have rendered us a service, even unconsciously, should his candid speech induce Mr. Purshottamdas and men of his way of thinking into admitting the failure of their trial of the "Reforms", and a consequent reunion of the Indian political parties on a common platform sending forth a united and uncompromising demand for absolute Swaraj. Mr. Purshottamdas admits that people in England have no conception of the nature of India's present political consciousness. Will he and his friends still persist in the "trial" and provide a fellow to the currency muddle from the impending fiscal imbroglio? We are waiting for the day when our Moderate friends, cured of their malady of wavering between appointments and disappointments, will realise fully the utter impossibility of effecting any genuine and lasting reform in a number of our institutions that have been muddled up by the diminishing sense of responsibility in those who have the monopoly in India of power, prestige and authority.

Notes of the Day

Thought For The Day.

"It is as amazing as it is humiliating that less than one hundred thousand white men should be able to rule three hundred and fifteen million Indians. They do so somewhat undoubtedly by force but more by securing our cooperation in a thousand ways and making us more and more helpless and dependent on them as time goes forward."
—Mahatma Gandhi.

A Significant Reminder.

While the Anglo-Indian Press, with its usual ingenuity, is trying to argue the Moderates back into their old faith in the Reforms, it is a significant reminder to them that an opportunity to discuss the situation created by the Premier's speech on the I.C.S., and the Viceroy's inane explanation thereof, should have been refused by the Governor of Bengal. The plea put forward is "that the subject is not *primarily* (why this qualification?) the concern of the local Government." This does not, however, totally exclude the concern of the local Government and Lord Lytton, who has been offering the Moderates, wherever he has gone, the nostrum of Cooperation with the bureaucracy, must, verily, be afraid that if the Council is allowed to have its say in the matter, the familiar pretence of leading India to full responsible Government will be thoroughly exposed. If the Moderates have not been able still to make up their minds about the inwardness of the new move, the action of the Governor of Bengal ought to convince them about the hollowness of the pretensions of the bureaucracy that they do desire voluntarily to extinguish themselves—even gradually—and let the Moderates and their countrymen manage their own affairs.

Cooperation!

We refer in our leading article to Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas' remarks regarding a "new era" of cooperation between Indian and British commercial communities. We welcome the sentiment of Mr. Purshottamdas. If we are sceptic about the reality of this cooperation, the consideration which influences us is that there is hardly any common ground between the two, unless it be the common desire of both to get rich as quick as possible. Even if the country submits to its exploitation by Indian capital and Indian enterprise, it is absurd to believe that India will for ever be content to remain the happy hunting-ground of British vested interests. There are economic questions in respect of which the British mercantile community can never agree to, or acquiesce in, the Indian point of view. We need take only the instance of khadi to see how far British interests are opposed to India's real interests. Whether khadi offers the economic salvation of India or not, it is obvious that British interests are seriously alarmed at the menace which it constitutes to Lancashire. So, too, in other directions, and the industrial backwardness of India is largely the result of the selfishness of British manufacturers.

Autocratism in Baroda.

The manifest desire for improvement in the light of modern enlightenment and progress, which distinguished until very recently those directing the administration in Baroda, had secured for it a reputation not commonly achieved by the Indian States. The irresponsible and autocratic methods of government generally followed by the States were so firmly rooted that the desire, however slight or slow its translation into practice, was hailed with delight by those who had, naturally, despaired of any improvement. The will to improve was taken by the long-suffering people as the deed. They were, naturally, not critical at the outset. They did not ascertain the extent of the fulfilment of that will. The reputation of the administration during the period was, therefore, maintained without much difficulty or enterprise. But the times have now changed. The people are no longer satisfied with the mere manifestation of the desire for improvement. They want the desire to be translated into some semblance at least of reality. If the administration wishes to maintain its reputation, it should cease living on it, much less should it exploit it. Those who have observed some of the recent tendencies of the administration have no doubt about the precarious, almost alarming, state of its reputation. That is not all. The danger extends much further. Conditions in Baroda are rapidly sliding back towards that irresponsible stage where the life of the people becomes worse than that of those in the worst-governed by the autocratic States.

Penalising Freedom of Press.

One of the most alarming manifestations of the danger is indicated by the increasingly free use of obsolete laws, particularly those intended for the suppression of public opinion. The "Baroda Vartaman" is still under suspension and the recommendation for the removal of the Press Act passed by the Praja Mandal is still unnoticed. In the meantime another journal is victimised by the action of the irresponsible executive. The "Navsari Patrika" is suspended for two months and the guarantor of the proprietor of the press fined for publishing an article commenting on the knighthood obtained by the Dewan of the State. The offending article expressed the resentment of the public towards the usual semi-official celebrations and appreciations organised in honour of one whose administration, from their standpoint, the standpoint that counts, has not been satisfactory. It is, indeed, a sad sign for the future of an administration when it allows its officers the utmost freedom to punish their critics by an executive fiat. There can be, in the circumstances, no pretence whatever of the existence of public opinion, or of a democratic administration. Let those controlling the administration clearly understand that Baroda stands at the parting of the ways. It must either be guided by those entirely bona fide in their intention and action along democratic lines or it must succumb to the worst methods of autocratic States. There can be no compromise. Baroda must decide now.

HOW COLLINS MET HIS DEATH.

UNIVERSAL REGRET.

MESSAGE FROM LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Collins' tragedy has stirred Ireland more deeply than any within living memory and there is bitter feeling in recognition of the fact that after hair-breadth escapes from danger during the operations against the British, he has been killed within few miles of his birthplace. In Dublin utter consternation, mingled with despair, prevails. His death was first made known by continuous blowing of sirens among vessels in Liffey and then groups of silent men and women gathered in the streets to read the appalling announcement which was posted on pillar boxes. It is officially stated Dail Eireann will meet forthwith to consider the situation.

Details of how Collins came to his end are now coming to hand and show that a large party of Irregulars attacked the party with which Collins was travelling near Bandon. They were beaten off with the aid of armoured car and heavy casualties were inflicted on the attackers, but towards the end of the fight, a bullet struck Collins in the forehead and he expired within few minutes, his last words being "Forgive them." The body was taken to Cork and will be transferred to a steamer for conveyance to Dublin for burial.

REGRET IN BELFAST.

Deep regret at his death is expressed in Belfast where it is generally agreed he was Ireland's ablest leader and it is feared his death may lead to reprisals, notwithstanding the exhortation of Mr. Mulachy, Chief of the General Staff to the Free State army. It is also thought that Collins' death may provide a new incentive to the insurgents to continue the rebellion. Mr. Duggan is now the sole remaining member of the Provisional Government who signed the treaty. Others have died or have otherwise defected.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message to Alderman Cosgrave, Acting Chairman of the Provisional Government deeply regretting Collins' death. The Premier states the Free State has lost a fearless soldier and leader of great energy and devotion and a man of remarkable personal charm. He conveys his profound sympathy to the Irish Government in the loss of one of Ireland's brilliant sons at a moment when Ireland most needed his special qualities of courage and resolution.

COLLINS' HEROIC FIGHT.

FREE STATE FORCE OUTNUMBERED BY TEN TO ONE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

It appears that the ambushers outnumbered Mr. Collins' party by ten to one. The party which included Generals Dalton and O'Connell left Cork at six o'clock on Tuesday morning on a tour of inspection of the Free State posts. While returning to Cork from Bandon in the evening the party was compelled to make a detour owing to an interruption of the main roads. It was passing the wild rugged hilly district of Bealmabats when two hundred Irregulars emerged and attacked a handful of twenty men. The latter, however, used an armoured car effectively and caused a havoc in the Irregular ranks. Mr. Collins jumped out of the car and used rifles. The fight lasted an hour and had practically finished to the advantage of the Free State force when Mr. Collins fell. He was the only one on his side killed but three were wounded.

"COLLINS CANNOT DIE."

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Irish Government has issued a statement to the "People of Ireland" saying "the greatest and bravest of our countrymen" has been snatched from us at a moment when victory smiles from the clouds. "The statement then testifies to Collins' genius and courage in the struggles against the external enemy and in domestic revolt and continues: "He has been slain to our unutterable grief and loss but he cannot die. He will live in the rule of the people for which we have his great best to assert and to confirm and which his colleagues undertake as a solemn charge to maintain."

"VIOLENCE NOT THE CURE."

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Rome.—The Pope was profoundly moved on hearing the news of Mr. Collins' death and declared that the epidemic of political murders shows the necessity of realising that violence does no secure the triumph of any cause.

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Condolences on the death of Mr. Collins which have been received from the Irish Government officers include a message from General Macready who pays a tribute to

(Continued in Column 6.)

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

UNION THE ONLY SOLUTION.

ENTENTE POLICY BLAMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The question of the union of Austria and Germany is again being raised in connection with Austria's distress in regard to which the Austrian Chancellor, Seipel is visiting Prague, Berlin and Rome with a view to obtaining help. Dr. Benes, Premier of Czecho Slovakia has advised Seipel to apply to the League of Nations but it is stated from Paris that the League will decline the responsibility as it is not in a position to give practical assistance.

The German press is sympathetic but points out that Germany is unable to offer material aid and blames the Entente policy for causing Austria's plight by preventing the union of Austria and Germany which, the newspapers say, might somewhat have improved the condition of Austria.

'Vossische Zeitung declares such Union is the only possible solution and the French opposition to it cannot be permanently upheld.

TENSE SITUATION IN AUSTRIA.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE RAIDED BY UNEMPLOYED.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

(Vienna.)—The slightest provocation suffices to creat an awkward situation during the present nervous tension of the population and whirlwind demonstrations arise and die down in quick succession. As an example 3,000 unemployed, dissatisfied with the dole which they have recently received, were peacefully demonstrating outside the Parliament house when a baseless rumour was circulated that the Socialist leader Adler had been murdered. The crowd thereupon forced an entrance into the Parliament, smashed the furniture in the building, demolished the balustrade around it and used fragments as weapons against the police, who were compelled to draw swords to disperse the rioters.

BAVARIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Berlin.—The Bavarian Cabinet and the Coalition leaders have endorsed the result of the recent negotiations in Berlin with regard to the definition of laws for the safety of the Republic.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION.

FRENCH DELEGATE DISSATISFIED WITH PROGRESS.

LONDON, August 23.

While the Berlin messages report that there is nothing to be said at present with regard to the discussions between the Reparations Commission Delegates and the German Ministers, the Berlin correspondents of French newspapers are pessimistic and mention a statement described as semi-official that the Finance Minister Hermes told Sir John Bradbury that the German Government could not entertain the idea of granting guarantees demanded by France nor consent to handing over Reichsbank's gold reserve on deposit.

The correspondents declare the French delegate Muclere is dissatisfied with the progress of the negotiations and does not share the optimism of Bradbury who wished to induce Germany to offer guarantees other than those demanded by France but the Germans are merely repeating their previous proposals.

FRENCH MEASURES IN ALSACE.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—In view of the Allied settlement of the question of German Clearing House debts the French Government has suspended the measures of retortion recently established in Alsace Lorraine.

MARKS 9,000 TO THE POUND.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Marks are now 9,000 to the pound sterling.

VENICE CONFERENCE.

PARIS PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The "Journal des Debats" condemns the French refusal to share the cost of enquiry into the alleged Greek and Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor.

FRENCH REPLY.

BRITISH PROPOSAL AGREED TO.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—The French reply to the British Note in regard to the Near East Conference at Venice has been despatched and, it is understood, agrees to the British proposal.

WELCOME TO MR. C. R. DAS.

BENGAL'S TRIBUTE.

MR. DAS ON THE PATH OF TRUTH.

THE ADDRESS.

The following is a translation of the address in Bengali, printed on Khaddar, presented to Deshbandhu Das on behalf of the public of Bengal at a huge public gathering held on the Mirzapore Park, Calcutta, on August 21. Sir P. C. Ray, who read the address, said that at a most critical period in Indian history, Srijut Das had by his splendid act of sacrifice brightened the whole face of Bengal. The address was as follows:—

We, your countrymen, bring to you our greetings. Whosoever, man or woman, among the pilgrims to the Temple of Liberty, has anywhere undergone humiliation and suffering and oppression, sees in you the united glory of them all. We bring to you our respectful and humble salutations. Rich in streams teeming with orchards overspread with verdure, our Motherland is today humbled to the dust and lies in fetters. Of all those children of the Mother who of set purpose have carried her fetters on their own shoulders you are the greatest.

You who are the elect of the land accept on behalf of the known and unknown brothers and sisters of yours, a whole nation's spontaneous offering of love and reverence. The day has been when your countrymen hailed you as the asylum of the infirm and those stricken with hunger, though with exquisite delicacy you have yourself always kept secret that tender, confidential relationship between giver and taker. The day has also been when this Land of Bengal placed laurels on your brows as on those of a thinker and again it made no mistake. At that time it was your earnest and unremitting endeavour to unbar and peep into the innermost chambers of Bengal's Heart to listen wih ever-alert ear to the hidden message that had been stored up in one of its corners and to win the realization of it through the whole of your being. Perhaps then all your words had not penetrated to every cottage in Bengal. Perhaps they had been in some quarters repulsed from locked doors, but whatever they had free access they could not possibly have fallen on deaf ears. Then came the day when the most inexorable injunction of the Mother reached you nor did you falter on that day when in order to give your countrymen a true estimate of the value of freedom you staked your all and had to come out into the streets as a beggar. You are our hero, Prince of Munificence, Poet. You are devoid of fear.

THE HIGHEST SACRIFICE.

Disengaged from illusions, you are above ambition. Self-interest cannot deceive you and wordliness has owned to defeat at your hands. That is why the Universal Dispenser has accepted of you the highest sacrifice in the land. That is why in the sight of all you had to demonstrate the value of National freedom. You had to explain it beyond all possibility of doubt. You had to explain that there was no other way leading to the goal. This has been your torture, this has been your offering.

Pretences you are not acquainted with, falsehoods you never utter. You cannot conceal anything anywhere. So when the people of Bengal acclaimed you as "Friend," they made no mistake. Not the least trace of strain was to be found on their unsuspecting confidence. There is nothing that you can call your own, nothing that appertains to your self interest, that is why the whole country is to-day at your feet. That is why to-day your sacrifice is not yours alone, it is also ours. By your expiation you have to-day freed from sin not Bengalees alone but also Biharis, Punjabis, Mahrattis, Gujarattis and all others in India. Your gift is our national asset. It is the wealth which will be stored up in the treasure-chamber of the universe and be imperishable for the whole of the human race. This is how the payments and receipts of human life balance. This is how in every age the human soul has triumphed in its march over brute force. One day your mortal frame will be redissolved into its five primordial elements, but as long as in human society the conflict of righteousness with unrighteousness, of the weak with the strong, of freedom with slavery, does not draw to a close so long will humiliated and outraged humanity in every age and in every clime bear on its shoulders this protest of yours, this puissant protest against wrong and it will not be able to forget the truth that merely to live on somehow is a standing reproach, to rejoice over the trifling incident of release from imprisonment of one on whose shoulders Providence has, with his own hands placed the heavy burden of spreading this infallible message of Life's truth at home and abroad, and in every corner of the world. O! Chittaranjan, you are our brother, you are our friend, you are beloved after many a long day. We have found you in our midst. The crown of all our pride is that you are of Bengal and that is why we have to-day brought you to the full heart of the whole of Bengal. May you live long. May you be crowned with success.

Sjt. Das replied in a speech which was heard all over the vast assembly. He spoke in Bengalee, in a style of high literary excellence. He delivered his oration with much strength of feeling to which the audience listened spell bound.

DESHBANDHU DAS'S REPLY.

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Sjt. Das. He said:—

I must at the outset frankly acknowledge that I have not the ability to reply suitably to those words of welcome with which you have received me. The other day I said at Harish Park that our people act on impulse and allow themselves to be carried away by impulse and rest all their strength on impulse. Through our national characteristic this aspect of our mentality is finding definite expression.

To-day I see that in this address of welcome that feeling has also manifested itself Though this address the heart of my countrymen touches my heart. I have realized that I can hardly express the joy which I

(Continued on next page.)

WAKE UP, INDIA!

DO YOU WANT SWARAJ?

THEN BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

READ WHAT MANCHESTER SAYS.

"At a conference of textile workers at Blackpool, to-day, Mr. Walter Gee, President, said that the cotton trade would not recover until the constant fluctuations of foreign exchanges were ended. Cotton operatives were in a worse position than in pre-war times. The Council reported that the political and religious agitation in India had raised a feeling that was most inimical to Lancashire trade. The President stated that textile-workers were in favour of development of Indian self-government."—Reuter's Telegram.

"A Manchester report states that the Textile Workers' Association recommends, in a public declaration, on behalf of the Textile Workers of Lancashire, that they favour not only the encouragement and development of self-Government for India but also peace with Turkey, giving Turkey self-control in her own territories, provided that she guarantees the rights of minorities. By such means they believe India could be pacified and the Indian people made friendly to Britain. At present, not only India but the whole of Middle East is unfriendly, and the consequences of our policy, if pursued on the present lines, must inevitably be a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers."—Reuter's Telegram.

"The Executive of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association in their annual report draw attention to the conclusions reached by four Labour members of Parliament who investigated the cotton relations between Lancashire and India.

"The Labour M.P.'s have recommended a public declaration on behalf of the Lancashire textile workers affirming that they favour the encouragement and development of self-government in India and peace with Turkey giving her control over her own territories provided the rights of the minorities are safe-guarded.

It is pointed out that the Labour M.P.'s who investigated the problem consider that India could thus be pacified as a whole and the Middle East made friendly towards England. The M.P.'s aver that the consequences of the English policy if pursued on the present lines will inevitably result in a catastrophe for Lancashire textile workers."—"Times of India" Special Cable.

ANGORA ARMY.

IN SPLENDID CONDITION

GEN. TOWNSHEND'S TRIBUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

General Townshend has returned to London. In an interview he declared Turkey was well-governed and the Turkish army was in splendid condition. The Turks were completely united and would perist rather than sacrifice their independence. The objection to the Conference at Venice was that Kemal Pasha could not leave the army to go so far and the Conference would be useless without him as every little point would have to be referred to him, meaning endless delay. General Townshend had great reception in Anatolia and when he left, Kemal Pasha begged him to see if there was not the last chance of peace, as he was ready to do anything honourable to have peace. General Townshend added that he would make an important statement in the Commons at the end of the recess. He meant to tell everything. With regard to his passport and allegation that he had broken his pledge, the General said his promise was conditional and he acted in the cause of humanity, peace and British Empire.

TURKISH OFFENSIVE.

HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Constantinople.—It is rumoured that the Turkish Nationalist forces have carried out a minor offensive in the neighbourhood of Denizli. Casualties are reported to be heavy.

Athens.—An official communique apparently referring to the same operation states that a band supported by the peasants attacked a Greek advanced post south of the Meander Valley.

CONDITIONS OF ARMISTICE.

FETHI BEY'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Paris.—Fethi Bey stated in regard to the forthcoming Conference on the Near Eastern affairs that if the Kemalists are confronted with the proposals of March 23rd in the form of an ultimatum they will merely be able to repeat the answer made last April. The Kemalists are ready to sign an armistice to be followed immediately by the evacuation of Asia Minor or to discuss the terms of peace before signing the Armistice. They have never regarded the Allied proposals as an ultimatum but as suggestions intended to facilitate the conclusion of peace.

It is declared that recent events in Thrace have proved the necessity of finding a definite safeguard for Constantinople against a fit of madness. The Kemalists are entirely disposed to give the most effective guarantees of the freedom of the Straits and the protection of minorities. They are ready to accept all measures judged adequate in the case of Poland, Rumania and other countries.

CONSULAR CONVENTION.

BETWEEN RUSSIA, TURKEY AND PERSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Warsaw.—The Economic Council of Moscow has approved of a Consular convention between Russia, Turkey and Persia.

MOSCOW DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

SOVIET'S INVITATION TO FINLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Helsingfors.—The Russian Government has sent a note inviting Finland to send representatives to the Disarmament Conference at Moscow on September 5th and stating that Latvia and Esthonia have accepted the invitation. Rumania and Poland, adds the note were also invited but the last named suggested postponement of the Conference, pending decisions on disarmament by the League of Nations.

DEPORTATION OF SCIENTISTS.

UNFRIENDLINESS TO SOVIET GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

(Riga.)—Twohundred and thirty Russian scientists and writers have been arrested in Moscow and Petrograd according to a Moscow despatch on the charge of unfriendliness to the Soviet Government. They will be deported.

SEQUEL TO COMMUNISTS' ARREST.

DISCLOSURE OF A PLOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

(Washington.)—It is stated in official quarters that the arrest of 17 Communists at Michigan has disclosed a plot for the organisation of Communist groups in the army and navy and in the air force and militant action by the Communists in the United States. It is also alleged that a definite connection between the American Communists and the Russian Bolsheviks has been established.

"DEMORALISATION IN INDIA."

RANK INSUBORDINATION OF CIVILIANS.

DESPERATE POSITION A JUSTIFICATION.

"MORNING POST'S" FULMINATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

The "Morning Post" in a leading article entitled "The Demoralisation in India", after declaring that Lord Reading by assuming the role of an apologist for the Premier's speech on August 2nd has purchased his own peace for the moment, refers to the message of its Calcutta correspondent dealing with the letter from the Association of Civil Servants of the Central Provinces to Viscount Peel, dated August 18th, warning him of dangers of the present situation.

The "Morning Post" says the letter is equally significant of demoralisation that has come about in India and all points in it raise the considerations that most assuredly deserve the attention of Lord Peel, but that they should be urged upon him by the body of Civil Servants over the heads of their own Provincial Government and the Government of India is truly an extraordinary proceeding. It amounts in effect remarks the 'Post' to rank insurbordination, but is justified by the desperate position of affairs.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

WAR BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Shanghai.—Sun-yat-Sen yesterday issued a statement to the members of Parliament that the war between the North and the South, which has been dividing China for the past seven years, is ended and he advised them to proceed to Peking to take up their Parliamentary duties.

ITALIAN NAVAL ECONOMIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

Rome.—The Ministers of Treasury and Navy have agreed upon important naval economies, including the suspension of construction on several auxiliary vessels and the reduction of naval personnel, by at least forty thousand men.

U. S. RY. STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 24.

New York.—The hopes of a settlement of the railway strike apparently were wrecked yesterday by the Executives rejecting the Brotherhood of Mediators proposals that the striking shopmen should be reinstated with their seniority and rights, and reiterating their determination to stand by the new men.

Mr. Jewell, leader of the strikers, declares that the Executives have now closed the door upon peace and the Union must fight for existence.

EFFORTS TO REACH INDIVIDUAL AGREEMENT.

At the Conference of the Brotherhood of Mediators and Executives some companies endeavoured to reach individual agreements on the mediators, counter-proposals that strikers should be reinstated to the pre-strike positions and the question of seniority and rights be referred to the Railway Labour Board.

(Continued from Column 1.)

Mr. Collins' readiness to help in all matters connected with the forces under Gen. Macready's command and he deeply regrets Mr. Collins could not be spared to see a peaceful and prosperous Ireland as the accomplishment of his work.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

New York.—All morning papers condemn the shooting of Mr. Collins.

The New York World" denounces the gunmen's tyranny posing as super-patriotism and says that unless the Free State finishes the rebellion, Great Britain will. What little sympathy was left for the hopeless cause is alienated completely and for ever.

The "New York Tribune" says the murder is bound to cripple already the weakened Provisional Government, but, on the other hand, it is certain to react so strongly against the Republicans that they will have no further political standing in Ireland and the Free State will be stronger than ever.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

Mr. Churchill has sent a message of sympathy to Alderman Cosgrave, Acting Chairman of the Provisional Government, paying a tribute to Mr. Collins' dauntless courage and intense devotion to his country's cause. His death, says Mr. Churchill, is a heavy blow to the Irish National Government but he is confident that men will be found to fill the gap and that the Irish people will not rest until they are masters in their own house.

GENERAL MULCAHY.

C.—IN—C. OF IRISH ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 24.

It is announced that General Mulcahy has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Irish Army.

REPRESSION IN ASSAM.

ARRESTS OF CONGRESS WORKERS.

GOVT. EGGED ON BY PLANTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GAUHATI, August 24

The house of Maulvi Noruhaque, where Mr. Hayat and some other members of the Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee resided, was searched after the departure of the Committee from Gauhati on the ground that some papers belonging to the Volunteer Association were secreted in the house.

Srijut Kaliprasad Bora, Secretary, Nowgong District Congress Committee, was re-arrested on the 18th while he was begging for the Tilak Swarajya Fund and enlisting Congress members. He had been previously sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment in the early part of December last at Tezpur. He served in Mesopotamia in the days of the terrible war and at the call of the country resigned his service and joined the Congress. His two brothers, both brilliant students, also non-cooperated and one of them has been sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Two secretaries, both influential and capable workers of branch congress committees, under Jorhat District Congress Committee were arrested last week under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The Tea Association, Tezpur Branch, has passed the following resolution at a meeting held at Thakurbari on Wednesday the 28th June:—The Assam Government should do its utmost to prevent outside agitators from touring and preaching Non-cooperation within its jurisdiction.

In this connection they have drawn particular attention to the recent visit of Pandit Malaviya.

PLANTERS IN CONFERENCE.

REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTIES URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 23.

Nineteen resolutions were passed at the Planters' Conference to-day, the majority of them being of a miscellaneous character, such as the means of communication, railways, roads, freight, manufacture of caffeine on lines recommended by the Government Cordite Factory and the removal of war risks on produce shipments. An animated discussion centred round Mr. W. L. Crawford's resolution urging reduction of import duties on motor vehicles and accessories and characterising the Imperial Finance Member's classification of the same under luxuries as erroneous. Mr. J. Mackie seconded the resolution which was caried unanimously. Another resolution touching the reconstruction of disturbed Malabar drawing particular attention to the deplorable condition of roads there and requesting immediate steps to be taken to improve the same by employing Moplah prisoners if necessary was moved by Mr. C. Brown. Many members spoke on the resolution which was unanimously adopted.

In the afternoon Surgeon-General Giffard addressed the gathering on the prevention of Malaria in planting districts supported by practical demonstrations.

The Indian Institute of Science was "at home" to Members of the Conference in the evening. There will be a dance at the United Service Club to-night.

E. I. AND G. I. P. RLYS.

MANAGEMENT BY GOVT. URGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 23.

At an emergent meeting of the Board of Industries, U.P., held at Cawnpore, it was resolved by a majority that management of the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways should be taken by Government on the expiry of the term of lease, and that a committee of officials and non-officials, not exceeding ten members, half of whom should be Indians, with statutory powers, should be associated with the Agent of State managed Railway to make it more amenable to public requirements.

BRITISH BUDDHIST MISSION PARTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DARJEELING, Aug. 23.

The British Buddhist Mission party composed of Captain Ellam, Dr. Mcgovern, Messrs E. Fletcher and W. Harcourt, have arrived at Darjeeling. They expect to leave for Tibet in a fortnight. It is undestood the object of the mission is to obtain complete knowledge of Tibet with regard to anthropoldgy and to establish fraternal relations boween Tibet and the rest of the Buddhist world, and also to consider the possibilities of establishing a Buddhist University and a hospital in Tibet.

A CANADIAN IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

Mr. J. H. Thorpe, boatswain of the S. S. "Canadian Importer" was produced to-day before the Second Presidency Magistrate on the charge of being in possession of an automatic pistol and cartridges without license. The accused said that he had a license granted by the Canadian Government but as he failed to produce the same in the court, he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15, in default one week's simple imprisonment.

WELCOME TO MR. C. R. DAS.

(Continued from previous page.)

feel in it. The sentiments regarding myself which are embodied in the address are not true and mostly untrue. They have been written on the impulse of affection. This has touched my heart. My heart has responded to the attraction of that affection and for this affection I am deeply grateful. There are no references to politics in this address of welcome. This shows that whosoever has drafted this welcome knows me in some measure. The other day I said that I have no connection with politics, that I do not understand politics. understand Bengal. I understand Bharatavarsha. I understand the message of Bharatavarsha. Politics find no place in the annals of Bharatavarsha. That is no reason for feeling ashamed, rather it is something of which we should be proud. The day will come when there will no longer be any politics. Politics and Sociology are borrowed from Europe. We do not interpret life in terms of the various items and ologies. Mahatma Gandhi has turned back the national current? What is the history of our country? What is its mystery, the mystery which lies concealed in Bharata Mata? To reveal all this Mahatmaji is in our midst. Many speak of my sacrifice. They hold it up before my eyes in highly rhetorical language. But I have all along said that I have made no sacrifice, that I have all along held all those things as of light worth. I have been called Deshbandhu. Panchkari Babu told me that this appellation was not good as "Deshabandu" meant a chandala. I feel that if I have any sympathy with the mind of Bengal then Deshabandhu is my appropriate epithet. I am a chandala to-day. Brahman, Vaidya, Kshatriya, Vaisya, Sudra, Hindu, Mussulman, all are chandalas to-day. Whoever has turned his back on the Truth in him is a chandala. If my countrymen call me a chandala I do not feel pained. I feel at heart that I am a chandala. My countrymen have also understood that they are chandalas. That is why all are busy in explaining our deep mystery. They have fully realized that they are chandalas. There is one point I wish to emphasize, what is the mission of the, Great Indian Nation? As long as we were busy with Parliamentary methods we found no clue to this mystery. We take pride in the records of the achievements of our ancient Rishis. We cannot but do so inasmuch as we have fallen away considerably from their ideals. I clearly realize that the past is as nothing compared to the future that awaits us. The world has come to learn that politics, social science, economics science, etc, are vain and futile. The truth of this great nation is in my opinion that it takes its stand on Truth and you may retort that all peoples rely on truth.

THE PATH OF TRUTH.

I question whether this is a fact. I do not blame any people but India has not allowed herself to go astray. She has not abandoned the path of Truth in favour of any other. To-day I am told that India is poor, she cannot rise except through economic salvation, and it is necessary to undergo economic development. This moves me to laughter. What do we see if we visit the towns and villages of this land? The feeling we sees all around us is the feeling of nationalism which actuates this people, this great people. India has not taken to routes which make us forget our people, routes which are followed in Europe, routes along which one nation has to stand up against another. India has not taken that route even in he grip of a moral struggle, Bharatmata has struck to her Truth. I shall not expatiate further, I shall close with the story of the Mahabharata. Take Dhritarashtra, who is brute force personified. He represents politics, diplomacy, etc. On the other hand Gandhari holds on to the Vedas, in other words, takes her stand on Truth. What do we see on the other side of the Armageddon of Kurukshetra? We see that Dhritarashtra was guiding every thing according to his own ideas with the help or diplomacy. He is blind as all who rely on brute force are blind. Gandhari, however, has found the Truth and eventually Dhritarashtra had to be guided into Banaprastha by Gandhari. The day will surely come when placing our hands on the shouldiers of Gandhari and relying on Truth we shall advance on towards our goal. I am a man of impulses. When once I am started I find it difficult to restrain myself. Some say that there is no such thing as a nation, they say, let humanity as a whole be your pursuit. Those who hanker after the humanitarian ideal do not understand the ways of God. God is diversity. Just as Gandhari saved Dhritarashtra, just as Bharata has clung on to truth, so every nation is an associate of God's 'Lila.' It is the duty of every nation to contribute to the unfolding of His Lila history of India is not your or by handiwork it is God's Lila.

THE BANNER OF SWARAJ.

The eyes of the whole world are turned towards Bharata Varsha. Arise, awake, raise a left of the banner of Swaraj, Swaraj is founded on Truth, not on Violence, not on brute force. Up to the present day I have not found that Swaraj has been won through violence. Cromwell's resort to violence did not bring Swaraj to his country. The French Revolution did not confer Swaraj on France. Mazzini's movement of revolutionary violence has not made Italy free. Whoever wins by violence arrogates powers to himself and the nation does not become free. Do not think that if the English leave India to-day and we get power into our hands that will make India free. That is not so. When the Congress and Khilafat get political power they will become a bureaucracy and like other bureaucracies will impose their own will on the people on the plea that they are doing so for the benefit of the people. That cannot happen when the fragrance of the flower of Freedom will spread from villages and sweep over the whole country. Then will real Freedom be realized. A friend of mine told me that if Parliament grants Provincial Autonomy and control over Central Government then we should be satisfied. I inquired, would it be freedom? He rejoined that we could do what we wanted and have things our own way. To this my reply was that we might, but we do not. When all power is vested in us we shall cling to it

The Chairman:—"We shall then pocket Rs. 64,000.

Sjt. Das (continuing) said:—

The Chairman says that we shall then pocket Rs. 64,000, but that will not bring Freedom. Organize the villages—villages first, towns afterwards. The whole world has its eyes fixed on you. If you say that Indian history is but a chapter of English history it will be an insult to the history of England as much as to the history of India. I do not say "We must hate Englishmen." Their country is theirs, our country is ours, and every country belongs to God.—(By wire).

ROVERS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

K. S. L. I. (2) BEAT GREEN HOWARDS (0).

Further play in connection with the Rovers Football Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Cooperage ground. The contestants of the day were K. S. L. I. and Green Howards. The K. S. L. I. it will be remembered were the winners of the Harwood League Tournament and the clash between a team with such an excellent record and the Green Howards, who also have the reputation of being a formidable combination strong in attack and sound in defence was awaited with considerable expectation by the football loving public of Bombay. Consequently a record crowd of spectators assembled at the ground long before the time of commencement and by the time the play began not a single seat in the gallery was vacant and the sides were lined four deep with eager spectators.

The game that resulted was in every way one of the best displays of football that had been witnessed during this season. Unfortunately there was rain earlier in the day and consequently the field was water sodden and afforded no sure foothold to the players, the result being that many falls were witnessed during the course of the game. The K. S. L. I. were evidently a superior combination at least as far as the forward line is concerned, but the result of the day a verdict of two goals to nil in favour of the K. S. L. I. was a little hard on the Green Howards as they certainly deserved better luck.

Play began punctually at 5-30 p.m. The opening operations were characterised by even exchanges both ends being visited with impartial alternation. The K. S. L. I forwards showed a slight margin of superiority in attacking operations. but Rander and Office of the Green Howards were able to keep them in check for a time Many clever passing bouts were initiated by Lea, Newman and Millard and within the first five minutes they had a chance to score, but owing to the slippery nature of the ground accurate shooting proved a very difficult task. Millard, however, was not to be denied and within ten minutes of the start he scored the first goal for his side in convincing style. For the rest of the first half even play ruled. The Green Howard made great exertions to secure an equaliser and several times Lawlor their right-in man was within an ace of scoring, only to be robbed of the ball at the psychological moment by the way backs of the K. S. L. I. The K. S. L. I custodian also effected a splendid save or two when the interval was announced the Infantrymen still retained their lead.

Play after the restart was of an exciting character. As during the first half the opening stages saw K. S. L. I. attacking. White, their right-winger made several en to end runs with the ball and centred beautifully, but again many chances went a-begging owing to difficulty in accurate shooting. Donelly between the posts was often called upon to save, and he did signal services for the Green jerseys by his admirable coolness in tackling several ugly customers. But the luck of the day remained with the K. S. L. I. Midway through the half Smith scored the second goal for his side and this closed the scoring for the day. For the rest of the game though the Howards knew it was a losing struggle they played pluckily and their sound defence kept the K. S. L. forward pack at bay. At the close of the game the score stood thus:—

K. S. L. I. ..... 2 Goals.
GREEN HOWARDS ..... Nil.

The teams were—

K. S. L. I.:—Goal—Corpl. Smith; Backs Sergt. Evans and Pte. Lewis; Halves—C. Q.M.S. Elavell, Lieut. Carter and Bdsm. Hinson; Forwards—Pte. White, Lce-Corpl. Lea, Pte. Newman, Pte. Millard and Sergt. Puttock.

Green Howards:—Goal—Donelly; Backs: Rander, Office; Half-backs: Gill, Johnson, Bell; Forwards: Carrington, Lawlor, Batch Bugless, and Shore.

Referee:—Mr. Baker.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. K. A. vs. Bengal United.

DISCUSSION ON PREMIER'S SPEECH.

MOTION DISALLOWED IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council has addressed the following letter to Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri, M. L. C.:—With reference to your motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss a matter of general public interest, namely, the situation that has arisen out of the Prime Minister's speech in the House of Commons in connection with the Civil Service debate, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor has disallowed the motion under Section 71 (rule 22) of the Bengal Legislative Council rules and standing orders as the subject is not primarily the concern of the local Government.

THE VICEROY EXPLAINS!

POOR INNOCENT PREMIER!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Stage-managing is an art. Simla officials know it too well. We remember, how they organised War Conferences in India! How the place was fixed; the resolutions were ready-made; and the speakers selected with provision and precision! Can they be slow at this hour? Should they not endeavour to ward off all hostile criticisms in the various Councils? Are they not bound by their allegiance to the Secretary of State for India, and hence to his Chief, the Premier? Should they not save their new-born saviour, Mr. Lloyd George, from carping criticism and solid opposition from India? What wonder then, if their cooperating friends should cooperate with them in extricating the Premier from a very awkward position, into which he (the Premier) has placed himself by his speech! And the genial Viceroy has done his best to interpret and explain the speech of his old friend and his present Chief in the best possible way! And in so doing he has endeavoured to appease India with his own assurances! Poor innocent Premier! That he of all others should need protection from the Head of the Subordinate Branch of the Imperial Government! Will the Viceroy please tell us in his subsequent speech:

(1) Why the Premier has not yet fulfilled his solemn pledge to the Moslems of India in respect of Constantinople, Thrace and Asia Minor?

(2) Why the Premier has not protested against the enmassing of Greek troops on the approaches to Constantinople?

(3) Why the Premier has permitted his Cabinet Minister, Mr. Churchill, to go back on his own utterances and to vitiate the Resolution of the Imperial Conference in respect of the position of Indians in the Colonies?

(4) Why has the Premier, while assuring the I. C. S. of their position and pay, thrown a challenge at Independent Nationalists, and even threatened the withdrawal of the Reforms?

Can the Moderates conscientiously swallow the sweet assurances of the Viceroy? How have these assurances helped our Moslem brethren in respect of the seat of the Khilafat? Are not the Greek troops gathering in the vicinity of Constantinople? How have the Viceroy's assurances in respect of the Indians in the Colonies relieved our poor countrymen living under the British Flag? How is the Viceroy's assurance on the present occasion going to bind the Cabinet and the Parliament? My dear Moderates, please reflect and revise your policy. That is the moral of the Premier's speech and the Viceroy's explanation.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

POLICE ACTIVITY AT TARN TARAN.

MORE ARRESTS AT GURUKA BAGH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 25.

The Shiromani Gurdwara Committee announces that eleven Akalis and a Sikh woman were arrested at Tarn Taran during the Amawas fair yesterday. The charge against them is said to be of interfering with a *zaildar* and a *patwari* who were taking notes in a *dewan* attended by thousands of people, held during the previous night within the precincts of the Durbar Sahib.

Some Akalis from neighbouring villages had gathered at the Gurdwara Guruka Bagh, in Ajnala tehsil. It is reported the police proceeded last night to the place and quite a large number of arrests have been made. Details are not yet available.

RETURN OF YUVARAJA OF AUNDH.

A correspondent writes:—

Srimant Yuvaraj Rajasaheb Pant Pratinidhi of Aundh, who had gone to England with his wife for the purposes of study, returned to Bombay in the first week of this month and stayed here for a couple of days. He reached Aundh on the 9th instant at 4 p.m., when a large number of the townspeople had gathered to welcome him. It was a lively gathering and the tasteful decorations of the town added to the pleasantness of the occasion.

Shrimant Maharaj S. Rajesaheb and party first paid their pisty at the feet of the Great Goddess Yamai on the Mulpity hill. They were then taken in procession through the town. On reaching the palace the Royal party retired an hour for rest. Then at 5-30 p.m. the Aundh Municipality presented an address to S. Rajesaheb, who made a fitting reply.

At a Durbar held the next day, where leading men of the State had gathered, Shrimant Maharaj, in welcoming his son, gave him some good advice and showed how character-building is the truest State-craft.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY.

DUTY SOCIETY'S DEPUTATION.

The deputation of the Duty Society of the Muslim University of Aligarh has arrived in Bombay. The Duty Society is an organisation of the students of the University who annually tour through different parts of the country and collect funds which are utilised for giving scholarships to poor and deserving students of the University. Some idea of the demand on the resources of the Society may be gathered from the fact that last year it distributed nearly Rs. 15,000 among the students, though it could collect only Rs. 5,000. This year, therefore, the Society has to collect nearly Rs. 30,000 in order adequately to meet the needs of all poor students of the University. The deputation will visit various cities and towns in the Bombay Presidency and Kathiawad and we have no doubt Muslims will every where warmly respond to its appeal.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MOTION FOR USE OF VERNACULARS DEFEATED.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. A. M. Khan presiding.

At the outset the president announced with regret the death of Dr. J. A. Turner, who had served the Municipal Corporation for over 18 years as Executive Health Officer. He said he had received the news through Messrs. King King and Company.

PUBLIC LATRINES AND URINALS.

Consideration was then given to the motion of Mr. J. M. Mehta, Mr. Jamnadas, M. Mehta, moved:—

"That the provision of public latrines and urinals in the City being inadequate for its requirements, the Commissioner be requested to report to the Corporation at an early date how soon and in what way the deficiency can be made good.

"That in view of the fact that the cleansing of public latrines and urinals is being done in a very perfunctory way at present, the Commissioner be requested to carry out the provisions of Section 61 (a) of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, with greater energy and efficiency."

Mr. Mehta in giving statistics of urinals and latrines of different wards said in A Ward out of a population of 74,440 there were 23 urinals, viz:—one per 3000, and 20 latrines, viz:—one per 4000 In B Ward out of a population of 1,29,575 there were only 52 urinals and 10 latrines, viz:—one per 3000 and 10 for 13,000, respectively. Besides the urinals were very unevenly distributed and kept in very filthy condition which were like a source of great danger to public health.

Dr. Dadachanji in seconding said in the time of the late Dr. Turner provision was made for the supply of a certain number of latrines and urinals every year, but that programme was not carried out yet. He hoped however that the municipal executives would carry out the programme even now.

MR. P. J. MURZBAN'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. P. J. Murzban in opposing the motion said Indians generally did not know how to use urinals and therefore they were in filthy condition. Besides, whenever urinals were erected in a certain locality the residents of the locality generally protested for its removal.

The Municipal Commissioner agreed that the number of latrines and urinals was small compared to the population of the city, but the reason was that residents of localities where urinals and latrines were proposed to be erected generally protested. He also agreed that at certain places urinals and latrines were kept in filthy condition because at times it was not properly used and at times there was not sufficient supply of water to wash them. If, however, the Corporation agreed to, uphold the executive's action, he would try to increase the number of the urinals and latrines in the city.

After some discussion the proposition was put to the votes and carried.

USE OF VERNACULARS.

Mr. H. M. Mehta then moved.

"That for Rule No. 15 of the Corporation Procedure Rules the following be substituted:—

"'Proceedings at meetings of the Corporation shall be in English, Marathi, Gujrati or Hindustani.'"

Mr. Mehta said the present rule required that proceedings be conducted in English, but the time had come when it should be changed. In the Legislative Council proceedings were conducted in the vernaculars of the presidency. It was obvious that the next Corporation might consist of members who did not know English and they would thank this Corporation for paving the way for them to conduct deliberations in vernaculars if they passed this resolution.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas in seconding the motion said it was his experience in the Legislative Council that most of the European members knew vernaculars. If the proceedings of the Corporation were conducted in vernaculars he was sure the European as well as other members would intelligently follow them.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved an amendment that if a member wanted to address in his own vernacular, he should be allowed to do so.

Dr. Javle in seconding the amendment said if the proceedings were printed in all the vernaculars it would be a very costly affair. He thought therefore that if a member wanted to speak in his vernacular he should be allowed to do so.

Mr. V. Dabholker in opposing both the resolution and the amendment said if they allowed vernaculars of the presidency for discussion they will have to adopt also Kanarese and Portuguese which were recognised by the University. He therefore moved an amendment that the matter be forwarded to the Rules and Procedure Committee.

Mr. J. B. Petit in opposing both the proposition and the amendment said it was absurd to expect different members of the Corporation to know all the languages of the presidency. Besides, apart from a European Commissioner, even if they had an Indian Commissioner, he would not know all the languages of the Presidency.

MR. MEHTA'S MOTION DEFEATED.

On taking votes, however, both the amendments as well as the original proposition were lost.

The Corporation then adjourned.

CABLE ITEMS.

Kansas City.—The Miners' Union and mine owners have unanimously agreed upon the terms on which the bituminous mines in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma, will resume production immediately.

Altoona (Pennsylvania).—Mine-owners and miners have agreed to the immediate reopening of the mines in central Pennsylvania with the output of 30,000 tons annually. The miners will receive the old scale of wages.

London.—The late Sir John Rees left 84,637 sterling. His will bars the Catholics from participating in any benefits.

SELF-GOVT. FOR INDIA.

"INDIA ACT OUGHT TO BE EXTENDED."

TEXTILE WORKERS' RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A resolution passed at the Conference of the United Textile Workers at Blackpool urged reconsideration of the duties on Lancashire cotton on the ground they were prejudicial to the Indian workers as well as to the Lancashire industry.

Mr. Tom Shaw, a Member of Parliament, moving the resolution expressed the opinion that the Government of India Act ought to be tremendously extended so that the Indians should be able to manage their own country instead of their representation being confined to a very small section of people which was not particularly interest-Mr. Shaw declared the cotton duties helped to put money in the pockets of the Indian Millowners who already were making tremendous profits averaging over fifty per cent.

The General Secretary of the Conference suggested sending a Lancashire Commission to the cotton centres of India with the object of creating a better understanding between the workers of the two countries.

The Conference, also, passed a resolution calling upon the Government to legalise the maximum 48 hour working week-end and affirming its adherence to Free Trade.

DISTURBANCE IN PATNA.

POLICE OPEN FIRE ON MOB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PABNA, Aug. 23.

Owing to disputes between tenants and landlords a posse of armed constables were deputed to Char Khalilpur to preserve peace. A telegram has been received here to-day that about 1,000 men attacked the latter yesterday whereupon they opened fire and injured several persons. The District Magistrate himself proceeds to the scene of occurrence to-morrow morning.

AFGHANISTAN.

OPENING OF BOMBAY CONSULATE.

A large cosmopolitan gathering witnessed the opening ceremony of the Afghan Consulate at Malabar Hill, last evening. The ceremony marked an epoch in the history of Bombay, since it was the first time that the Afghan Flag was ceremoniously unfurled to proclaim a link between Afghanistan and India. Among the more distinguished people who witnessed the unfurling of the Flag and were entertained by the Afghan Consul at a tea party, were:—Sir Hormusjee C. Adenwalla, Messrs. H. B. Tyebjee, Mahomed H. J. Chotani, Ahmed Katri, M. H. Mehta, Mahomed Jaffer Shustary, Mahomed Hussein Dehdashti, Abul Monin Bakza, J. H. Daver, Azim Mulla Khan, the Afghan Minister to Italy and several Consuls in Bombay.

At the unfurling of the Flag the Afghan Consul read his speech in Persian. This is a translation.

The Afghan Consul has already expressed his compliments to the guests of the evening in Persian, but for the benefit of those who, perhaps, do not understand the Persian language, I am desired to convey his expressions in English.

The Consul on his own behalf and on behalf of the Afghan Government presents his heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to his respected guests who have been kind enough to accept this friendly invitation and join this memorable party on this the first occasion of the hoisting of the Royal Afghan Flag at the Bombay Consulate, which marks a new epoch of progress and independence of Afghanistan.

It was really a blessed and consecrated day when the valorous Afghan nation, under the royal shade and patronage of his Majesty Amir Amanullah Khan, Ghazi, (may his kingdom be everlasting) was successful in gaining due national rights and complete independence. Consequently it is most gratifying to observe that almost all the great Powers of the world have already recognised the Afghan Government as an independent Government, and extending the hand of friendship have quite cheerfully concluded the political and commercial treaties, and mutually exchanged their representatives.

Similarly, the neighbouring Powers also deemed it necessary to have the political relations established with Afghanistan and the appointment of democratic representatives confirmed.

As such occasions do not occur very often, the Afghan Consul feels it a great honour in being the first representative of Afghanistan, during whose tenure of office the auspicious ceremony of unfurling the Afghan Flag in Bombay has taken place.

Gentlemen, the Consul thinks that the pleasure of the day was not confined only to the Afghan nation and Government, rather it would be a source of happiness and awakening to almost all the people loving the cause of liberty and justice for humanity.

The Consul concluded his speech with his repeated thanks to his honourable guests and prayer that the Almighty God may grant steady progress to the Afghan Government.

Owing to counter-attractions such as the ensuing Madras Exhibition and the exposition at Goa, the Mangalore Industrial Exhibition Committee has, at a meeting held on the 10th instant, decided to postpone *sine die* the Mangalore Exhibition.

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Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. KANHAYALAL BADRIDAS, Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real ability of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 12 years—commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment—my urine was examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the S. P. Gravity was 10.37 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. After treatment, the administration of the same Municipal Analyst and Dr. N. H. Clubwalla, M.D., B. Hy. (Bombay) at Dr. Masina Hospital, Pathological Laboratory. "Sugar was found—Nil" and S. P. Gravity 1013."

Mr. VITHALDAS P. ATTAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined at Dr. Masina's Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil"—which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many doctors and physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. Rangaswami Iyengar is a Specialist in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."

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RALLYING THE MODERATES.

(S. V. P.)

Delphic Oracle speaks, Lord Reading runs to rescue. His speech proves logically and 'justicially' that the Prime Minister did not mean what he said. It was not a wordy indiscretion. It was necessary for the occasion in view, to placate the greedy but disheartened of one race and to warn the irreconcilables but aggressive of another. This authoritative utterance of a Governor-General—a man on the spot—though less authoritative than that of a Prime Minister—a man at the head of the Empire, is to be taken to be more authoritative in practice or understanding because it is later in point of time. And, it is not that Mr. Lloyd George may not return to power in a new election while the term of office of Lord Reading is fixed for five years, now we ought to know how correctly and enlightenedly Lord Reading reads.

Of course as an officer or head of our subordinate branch of Imperial Government 6,000 miles away he cannot dictate terms, or even publish his own views without the express permission of a Foreign Secretary or Cabinet but as a friend of the Prime Minister he has a right (as a keeper of his conscience) to interpret his political dreams or the mystic formulas of his political philosophy and administrative theories. Speeches of great men do require proper and suitable interpretations. Their significance varies according to time, place, and people. What they signify in England cannot necessarily signify in India. In transmission a change or refraction naturally takes place. And Mr. Lloyd George's position is as great as that of an Ancient Manu. This modern law giver cannot certainly be understood in his cryptic phrases without a commentator even by the first class "natives" of India, I mean, the Moderates. And pray, who can do it better than a former Chief Justice of England, an ambassador of accomplished game, an advocate of achieved and undying reputation, and a Colonial administrator of pious wishes, fixed principles and shrewd tactics. A friend in need is a colleague indeed. Spirits of Manu and Moses, Solon and Justinian, why sit he idle? Pray for such interpreters and your codes will transcend all limits of time, place and people.

Mr. Lloyd George is the *Deusex Machina* of the present British Imperial drama. In times of deadlock his presence on the scene solves the difficulties or rather meets the emergencies. Now the British I. C. S. men are firmly convinced that they will retain what they already enjoy and will moreover get what they want. Their unsettled position becomes settled. Even the world political philosophy must now reserve a corner for them. Their pockets will be overflowing. Their power will be undiminished and sanctified. The Moderates also may now sleep over the 'fact' that reforms are a reality and further steps of a constitutional kind are very likely to be progressively realised. It is not going to be a fiction. Time being infinite, the steps need not be brought within a finite limit, great things require unlimited time their distress must now disappear. Their pockets won't be touched by taxation, their power won't be lost when it in so elusive and undefinable and unrecognisable. The Moderate Raj would soon be, why is now a reality.

Every political device is an experiment. Reforms are a political device. Therefore Reforms are an experiment. It is not of the nature of American constitution. It is no constitution at all. It is a political boon to a beggar or a servant. The Act of 1919 was not created by Indians. They can not cry for its retention if its author—the British Parliament-choses to scrap it in the interests of the Empire.

Thus self-Government itself is an experiment in India; much more so the Act of 1919 which is in the nature of a homo-pathic medicinal dose to a sick man or a mendicant invalid. His cure may endanger the fees of the doctors. Therefore the medicine has to be regulated according to their needs.

If you have any doubt still left, Earl Winterton is on his way. Make friend with him and he will explain. Montague won't be angry. His political health won't suffer Winterton and Montague won't quarrel if you change advisors.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, the Hon. Sir John Webb, Finance Member, made a statement regarding supplementary estimates which made no material change in the financial position of the Bengal Government. They expected to have a revenue surplus of Rs. 20 lakhs after passing taxation bills and they also proposed to draw Rs. 20 lakhs from the balance to meet the cost of a number of urgent schemes mostly on the transferred side. Beside that there was Rs. 10 lakhs which was put down to meet the anticipated loan charges. Out of that amuont the Council at the last session voted Rs. 30 lakhs. Demands they would put forward at this session would amount to Rs. 8,16000.

The Council then passed the amended Bengal Excise Bill. Under the existing Act sale of spirit or intoxicating drug to children under fourteen years of age is forbidden. The object of the new bill is to raise such age limit to sixteen years.

INDIAN EMIGRATION ACT.

DEPUTATION FROM MALAYA STATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 23.

A deputation from the Federated States of Malaya including Messrs. E. W. Gilman, Controller of Labour, T. G. Cumming, Chairman of Planters' Association, and Mr. Nambiar, Bar-at-Law, has arrived in Madras to-day and will leave for Simla to wait upon His Excelency the Viceroy in connection with the Indian Emigration Act.

THE EGYPTIAN KINGDOM.

ITS PITIABLE CONDITION.

TRANSLATED BY K. K. ATHAVALE.

M. Leon Ronillon writing to the *Echos de l'Orient* of 15th June, says:—The fictitious abolition of the British protectorate over Egypt, and the transformation of that country into a kingdom subject to the Empire which has turned it into a new dominion does not appear to French eyes as marking the end of the cruel tragedy which is being played on the banks of the Nile.

All our sympathies, all over wishes, and all our admiration go out to that country which suffers under foreign subjection and aspires to achieve its liberty and its autonomy without being yet able to realise perfectly its national consciousness.

Even so, the optimistic declarations of the English, and their pompous communiques on the subject of the creation of a new Kingdom, have but hardly impressed us. We have smiled while reading them, and every time that the word "Justice" has cropped up in the texts, we have been mournfully reminded that of Ireland, India, and Anatolia."

It might well be that loyal Egyptians have received this British gesture with joy! It might even be, in truth, that true patriots would regard better the liberation of the great Zaghlul-Pasha as the real proof, as the loyal proof of a new policy in their country.

But unhappy Egypt, without being divided is not yet firmly united, and has not yet acquired complete consciousness of her nationality like her elder sister of Angora, and so long as the hearts of her children do not beat with the same impulsion, so long as their souls will not be raised and embraced by the same breath and the same faith, Egypt could not march victoriously towards the accomplishment of her destiny.

That is what we believe, we Frenchmen, who cast their looks towards the Nile, with eyes filled with sympathy and pity.

We believe in the independence of Egypt, we desire it, whatever delay it takes in manifesting itself.

English pressure works in Egypt in a formidable manner. All the officials have been compelled by force to assist at the coronation of the King. Even the inhabitants of small towns and villages, at least such of them as were in sight, were constrained by the authorities to go and help at the pageant. A special train brought them to the capital, where *not a single Egyptian desired to celebrate voluntarily the day of rejoicing.* Protesters in crowds overran the city with the cries of "Long live Saad!" and "Down with the traitor!" In front of the Abdine Palace student cries similar to those they raise at funeral processions, were heard from all sides. The invited officials concealed their ceremonial robes under every-day mantles fearing the fury of the populace. But with all their stratagem they were not able to avoid the rotter eggs and tomatoes and mud-balls thrown at them by the gamins, the street urchins of Cairo.

In the evening not a single child stopped to look at the fairy-like illuminations of the Palace!

The proclamation of the *pseudo*-independence resulted in indifference, and, may be, in hatred!

Such is the great pity of the Kingdom of Egypt, at which we participate with fraternal sympathy and a mournful emotion.

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and have served abroad in the Naval Medical Department for 10 years. I had been ill for the last six months. I had had fever and eruptions all over the body and placed myself successively one after another under the treatment of certain local Doctors of my acquaintance. They treated me with mercury etc., and had had three injections of No. 606 in four months, but unfortunately I became worse. The face became swollen and there was inflamation in the mouth, also in the nose accompanied by pains, so much so that I could not take in anything but milk and conjee and the Doctor declared that he had used all remedies in his power and could do nothing further. The anxiety brought by this declaration prostrated me completely. Fortunately one morning while glancing over the Times of India I saw a notice in its columns announcing that a newly arrived Hakim Haji Nawab Ali Khan with forty years experience in Europe and America and holding many certificates and medals won during his sojourn in those continents, had commenced practice in this city and had his dispensary at Javeri Mansion, near Marwadi Vidyalaya Bombay, No. 4. I asked my younger brother to call on the renowned Hakimji. On examination the latter assured me that within two weeks time he could guarantee a radical cure. The failure of successive treatments so far and the last doctor having had given up my case hopeless had naturally made me sceptical, but as good luck would have it, I placed myself under the treatment of Hakimji and within three weeks was restored to health and regained my original health. I am profoundly grateful to the learned and skilful Hakimji.

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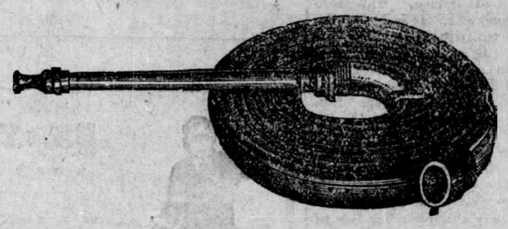

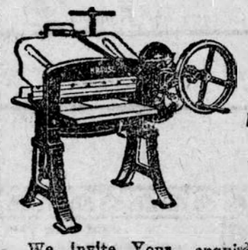

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